

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3645.—VOL. CXXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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RECOGNISED KING BY A RUSSIAN ACT OF ETIQUETTE: "TSAR" FERDINAND OF BULGARIA STANDING BEFORE HIS RUSTIC ARMCHAIR ON A ROCK OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

"Tsar" Ferdinand's visit to St. Petersburg, that he might pay his respects to the mortal remains of the Grand Duke Vladimir, led to a curious state of affairs. The "Tsar" was received with royal honours, as head of an independent monarchy; and this action on the part of the Russian authorities aroused much comment, as "Tsar" Ferdinand's change of status has not yet been recognised officially by the Powers. The feeling of the Russian Foreign Office is that the honours accorded to the "Tsar" were merely an act of etiquette, which is not necessarily binding; although it is understood that they are about to do their best to get the "Tsar" of Bulgaria recognised by Europe.—(PHOTOGRAPH BY CHUSSEAU-FLAVIENS.)

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PARLIAMENT.

"YES, I am a Confederate," admitted Mr. Hills, the Member for Durham, and his confession has increased the gaiety of the House of Commons. Mr. Hills' courage and candour were appreciated by Lord Robert Cecil, who, standing near the Confederate, explained why he refused to take the pledge insisted upon by "the power behind the Conservative throne." According to Mr. Churchill, the Member for Durham represents a force which leads the Leader and whips the Whip; and he is the subject of many other chaffing allusions, which he receives with a shrug and a slight relaxation of his thoughtful face. High topics have been discussed in rapid succession on the Address, and there have been some incidents threatening the Parliamentary equilibrium. Mr. Keir Hardie alarmed Liberal friends by hinting that the working classes would prefer Tariff Reform and social reform to Free Trade and *laissez faire* on the unemployed question, and Mr. John Redmond excited the suspicion of old allies by the open-minded manner in which he responded to a reference to Irish produce in Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Amendment. His independence aroused interesting conjecture as to the tactics of the Nationalists, although their relations with the Unionists have been temporarily strained by the debate which Earl Percy raised on lawlessness in Ireland. The Conservatives had a merry evening while the Radicals, led by Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Lehmann, tried in vain to force the issue concerning the House of Lords. According to the late Prime Minister's private secretary, the Government were suffering from self-complacency; but, as Mr. Asquith retorted, that was not the fault of Mr. Ponsonby, whose caustic gibes at the occupants of the Treasury Bench gave amusement to the Opposition. Mr. Asquith, although firmly repeating his declaration as to the relation between the two Houses being the dominating issue in politics, explained that the Government must proceed with other work before submitting it to the country. This led to much quizzing from Mr. Balfour, who said there was nothing brave about the Ministers but their speeches. Liberals, as a rule, showed no enthusiasm for the patient policy, but only a dozen, in addition to Nationalists and a few Labour members, voted with Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Lehmann.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Our Illustrations in our issue of Feb. 13, showing Mr. "Aden Mann" playing with the large cats at the Zoo, have given rise to certain criticisms, some of which are not founded on fact. It has been stated that "one Fellow of the Zoological Society has published his photograph in the act of playing with lions, a tiger, and a leopard." We should like to point out, in justice to Mr. "Mann," that the whole initiative in the matter was ours, and that we asked him as a favour to allow us to illustrate the subject. At the same time Mr. "Mann" wished to warn others that his example was by no means a safe one for the general public to follow, as it would be highly dangerous for anyone to approach the large cats who was not known, and well known, to them. He himself had been afforded exceptional opportunities through the courtesy of the Superintendent, but without such special consent neither Fellow nor visitor could be permitted to do what he did. This warning was omitted from our last week's issue, but we are very glad to mention it now, as it would be unsafe for anyone else to try to imitate Mr. "Mann's" familiarity with the lion and the tiger and the leopard.

The Pathans of Europe.

(See Illustration.)

A correspondent of the *Times* the other day gave an extremely interesting account of a visit to Montenegro, in which he drew a comparison between the character and temper of the warlike Montenegrins in their mountain fastnesses and the Pathans of our own North-West frontier of India. Both the land and the people are alike, and doubtless in both cases the natural features of the country have had an effect upon the national character. Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, is likened to "a Cornish fishing village taken away from its niche on the coast, and tucked away in a tiny rock-bound valley, two thousand feet above sea-level," and aggrandised a little by the addition of a few stone buildings. But it is the warlike character of the Montenegrin that is the chief point of interest just now, when a spark may set the Balkans ablaze with shot and shell. "Every man who is capable of bearing arms," says the writer in the *Times*, "has had training in their use. . . . All the Montenegrins' tastes, all his inclinations, lean to the tradition of arms." And not only are they warlike by nature and tradition, but Prince Nicholas, their ruler, who led them to victory over the Turks in his youth, has devoted a lifetime to military organisation and training, and is satisfied that his army is equal to any emergency. Other nations may question whether Montenegro has kept up to date in the science of war, but Montenegro herself has no doubts on the subject. This is the important fact to remember, for, in a sense, it renders Montenegro the pivot upon which the Balkan situation may at any moment turn. "During the next three months," says the *Times*, "the most flammable tinder that menaces the peace of the Balkans would seem to lie in Prince Nicholas's lap. You have a poor but warlike people, who have not forgotten their predatory habits of the past. You have a grown generation, which, suckled upon the traditions of heroic forefathers, is fretted by thirty years of peace. You have a nation with its entire manhood trained in arms, encouraged by the opinion it most values in the belief that it is burdened with a national grievance. Add to this the temperament of our own Pathans, and you know the temper of this highland principality as it exists to-day."

Terrierism.

A certain tinge of the Montenegrin spirit of warlike patriotism is animating our own more peace-loving and industrious people. Since the impetus given to the Territorial movement by Major Du Maurier's stirring play, the nation has at last awakened to the crying need of an efficient system of home defence, not so much in view of any actual and particular risk of invasion, but rather as a permanent and obvious precaution. The work of recruiting has been proceeding with great activity, and the militant instincts of the fair sex, as well as their protective and ministering impulses, have found an outlet, both in the instigation of recruits, and the establishment of a mounted corps of nurses for rendering first-aid on the battlefield. Official influence, also, as well as that of the various leagues formed to promote the movement, have seized this golden opportunity to help on the cause they have at heart. The Secretary for War the other day addressed, at the Hotel Metropole, an influential meeting of employers, representing almost all branches of commercial enterprise. The object was to induce London employers to enable their clerks, warehousemen, and salesmen to join the Territorials, and spend an annual fourteen days in camp.

War on Tropical Diseases.

"Peace hath her victories," as Milton said, "no less renowned than war," and in order to win a victory one must be at war with someone or something. There is no better cause in which to fight than the health of mankind, and, for Britons particularly, the health of the British Empire. One of the most important "victories of peace" won in recent years has been the advance made by medical science in combating tropical diseases, as in the discovery of the connection between mosquitoes and malaria, a subject on which Sir Patrick Manson delivered a remarkable speech not long ago. A Congress on Tropical Diseases has just been sitting at Bombay, which should have far-reaching results. It is no good having discoveries made unless we put them to practical use, and this war on tropical disease is of vital importance to the welfare of some of our colonies. Institutions, therefore, like the London School of Tropical Medicine, near the Albert Docks, are doing a fine work, and, dependent as they are on voluntary subscriptions, deserve a share of that generous public support which finds its way to hospitals.

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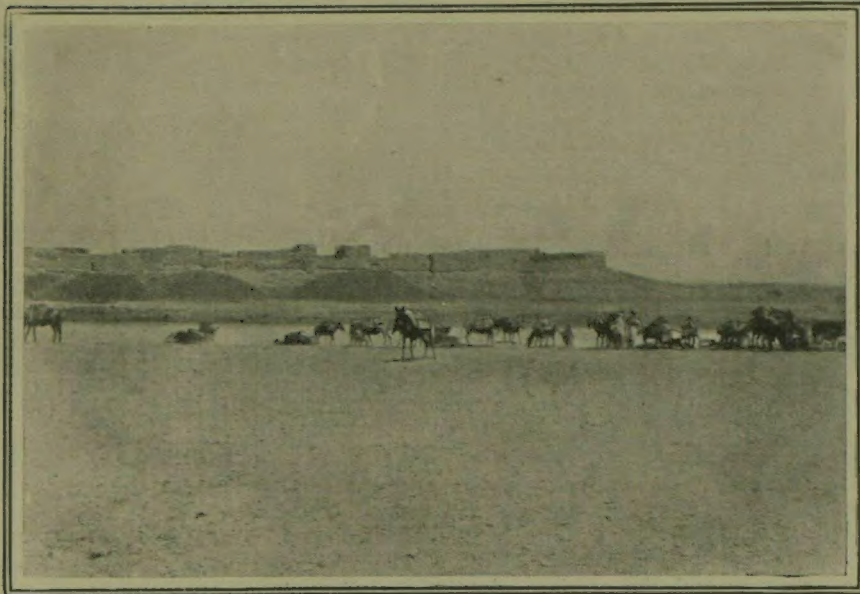
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"THE LOST EARTHQUAKE": A VILLAGE OF LURISTAN, THE SCENE OF THE GREAT SEISMIC DISTURBANCE THAT BROKE SEVERAL SEISMOGRAPHS IN EUROPE.

It will be remembered that several of the seismographs in Europe registered a great earthquake shock on January 23, and that some of them were broken by the force of the vibrations. The earthquake in question was not located until almost a month had elapsed, when it was reported that it had taken place in the province of Luristan, West Persia, that there had been a loss of between five and six thousand lives, and that many villages had been destroyed. The photograph is probably unique, for the district of Luristan is seldom seen by Europeans, and those who visit it take with them strong escorts.

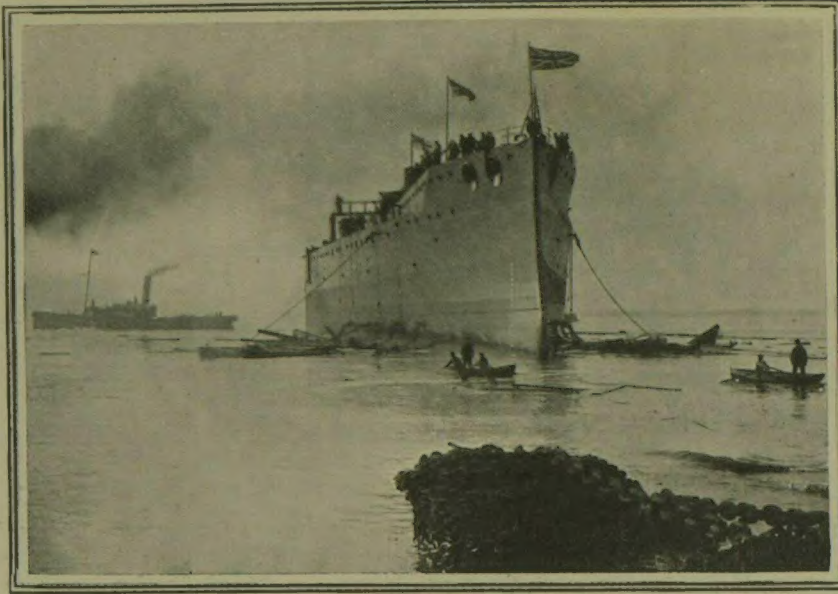


Photo. Sport and General.

THE LAUNCH OF OUR NEWEST "DREADNOUGHT" AT BARROW: THE BATTLE-SHIP "VANGUARD" STEADYING DOWN AFTER TAKING THE WATER.

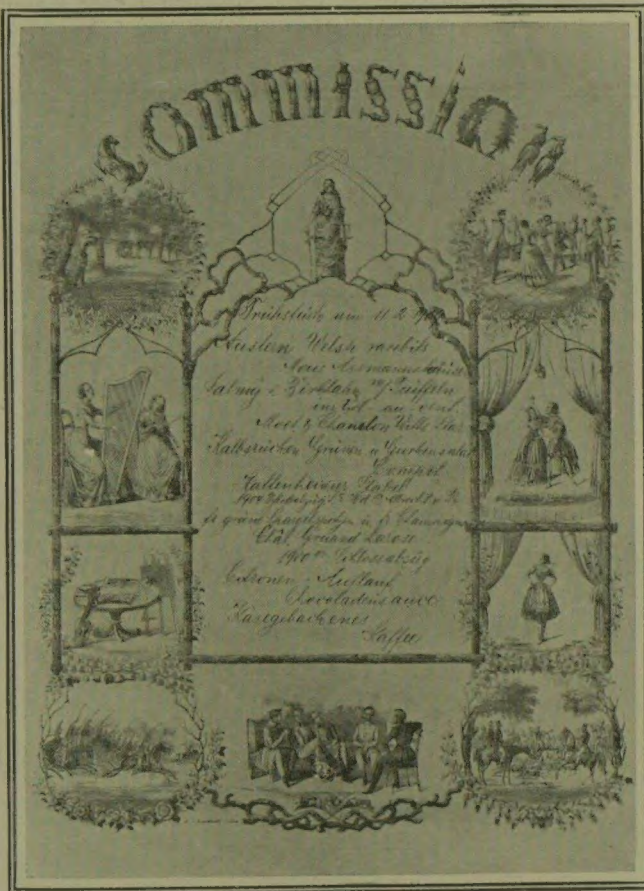
The new battle-ship was launched by Mrs. Reginald McKenna from the naval construction works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. The exceptional launching weight of the ship made it necessary for special precautions to be taken, and the dog-shores were supplemented by pivoted steel triggers which held the cradle, and the sliding ways were made much wider than usual—the result being that the pressure per square foot was not more than two tons. The ways were made easy for the vessel with the contents of twenty barrels of soap and £200 worth of grease.



Photo. Thompson.

SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT, BUT ALLOWED TO CONDUCT HIS BUSINESS: MR. CHARLES W. MORSE. ©

It will be remembered that Mr. Morse, the Ice-King of America, and former president of the Bank of North America, and other firms, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment a month or two ago, on a charge of misappropriating funds. Against this sentence he has lodged an appeal, and he is now permitted to conduct his business daily, being escorted to and from his office by police officials.



THE MIDDLE-NINETEENTH CENTURY MENU OF THE KING'S LUNCHEON IN BERLIN WITH THE 1ST REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

We may say that the design of this most interesting menu was made in 1846. It will be recalled that the King lunched with the officers of the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards at their headquarters in the Belle Alliance Strasse. His Majesty was received by Major von Zedlitz. Lunch was laid for about fifty people, and the King presided. On his Majesty's right was Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern, a former commander of the regiment; on his left, Major von Bärensprung, present commander of the regiment. The latter proposed the King's health, and called for three cheers for him.



Photo. Sport and General.

HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE: MRS. REGINALD MCKENNA (WITH MR. MCKENNA) ON HER WAY TO LAUNCH THE "VANGUARD."

At the luncheon following the launch, the health of Mrs. McKenna was proposed, and she was presented with a brooch, in a silver casket, as a memento of the occasion. Mr. McKenna spoke in reply on behalf of his wife, and said that he was sure he was accurately representing her feelings when he said that she regarded the day as the red-letter day of her life.

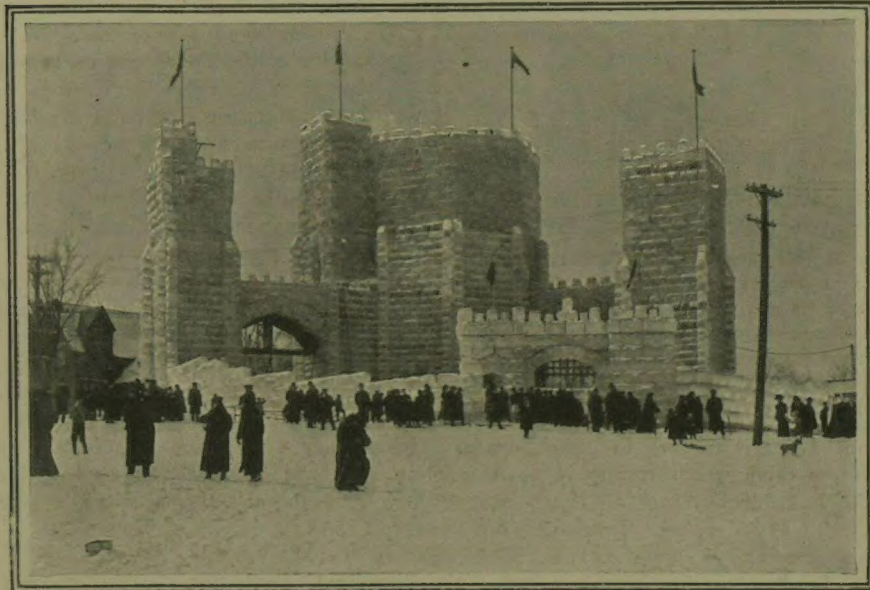


Photo. Notman.

A PALACE BUILT OF 250,000 CUBIC FEET OF ICE: THE ICE CASTLE AT MONTREAL THAT WAS STORMED BY TWO THOUSAND SNOW-SHOERS.

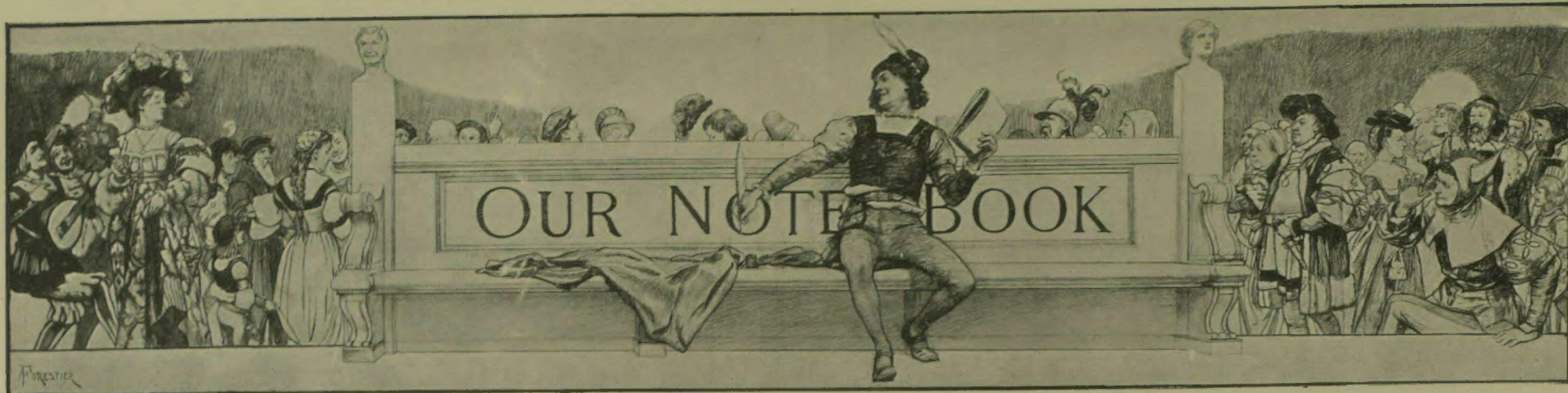
As we note under our illustration of the Ice Palace under construction, the building was erected on Fletcher's Field, Montreal, for the great winter carnival. It was stormed by two thousand snow-shoers, in the presence of 150,000 people, the largest crowd that has ever gathered together in Montreal.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE FATAL ICE ACCIDENT AT HENDON: RECOVERING THE BODIES FROM THE RESERVOIR NEAR THE WELSH HARP.

Despite warnings, two men attempted to walk across the ice of the reservoir near the Welsh Harp on Monday last. They were forty or fifty yards from the bank when the ice, which was about an inch thick, gave way, and they fell into the water, and were drowned. A party in a boat recovered the bodies.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is a current idea that a man should not pronounce about what he does not understand, an idea which, if consistently carried out, would be a restriction upon the freedom of the Press little better than a Censorship. But, indeed, we all do admit certain exceptions to this apparently triumphant truism. One exception, for instance, is that universally admitted by judges and juries. It is wrong to condemn a man before one has heard his defence; but it is quite permissible to acquit him before one has heard his defence, though, if he has prepared a fine speech, he may be quite disgusted at his own acquittal. If I am accused of burglariously entering a pantry to steal Oswego Biscuits, it will be quite enough for the jury that the case is not made out against me, that the arguments of the prosecution are inadequate. They will dismiss the charge if the only arguments for it are, let us say, that I have a large appetite, or that my next-door neighbour has a pantry. They will not allow me to go on to that eloquent defence in which I shall prove (on the testimony of my weeping mother) that I do not like Oswego Biscuits, and also demonstrate (on the authority of anthropometrists, land surveyors, circumnavigators, etc.) that it would have been impossible for me to introduce myself through the small pantry window. In the same way, many controversial questions can be decided by a kind of default; there are cases in which we have heard only one side of the question, and are sure that that, at any rate, is wrong. Generally speaking, I form all my own political and moral principles in this way. I read the worst that can be said against patriotism, and then I realise how human it is. I read the best that can be said for Imperialism, and then I know how inhuman it is.

But these topics are dangerous and domestic; let us take some object which is placid and remote. Take South America. I do not mean to maintain that South America itself is particularly placid; but, at any rate, it is remote, so we may be placid about it. You may call me a Pro-Boer; but it has not, in all probability, crossed your mind to regard me as a Pro-Guatemalan. I may have received munificent cheques from Kruger, no doubt I did; but I get nothing from the President of Terra-del-Fuego; probably he has nothing to give me; more probably still, he is dead. There can be no particular partisanship among Englishmen in their view of South America; none, at any rate, along the usual lines of English political parties. But, as it happens, this case of the South American civilisation is a good example of the principle to which I have alluded above: the principle by which we hear a criminal lawyer prove a man's guilt—and at once believe in his innocence.

I never spoke to a South American in my life, or to anyone who liked South Americans. On the other hand I have heard torrents of talk and read wastes of journalism, as well as books of travel and philosophy all tending to the conclusion that a South American Republic is something between a shambles and a lunatic asylum. Finally, I have been reading a great many remarks by a gentleman named P. W. Crichfield, who has written a whole book on the matter called "The Rise and Progress of the South American Republics" (Fisher Unwin). It is sufficient to say of the book that it might more properly have been called "The Fall and Retrogression of the South American Republics." He says "that the barbarisms of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia are outrages on the civilisation and progress of the human race; that they are utterly devoid of internal elements of regeneration; that the only hope

for betterment lies in the influence of exterior civilisation; that the Monroe Doctrine has stood as a wall of fire for a century between savagery and the possibility of outside help; that this state of affairs is a disgrace to the world; that it is incumbent on civilisation to wipe out this black spot on the face of the earth." He says this and a great deal more to the same effect; and the more I read what he says the more there grows in my mind, slowly and obscurely indeed, but steadily, the impression that a South American Republic must be, upon the whole, a very decent and jolly sort of place. In such a case I adopt a rough system of tests somewhat as follows: the

very difficult, but idealism very easy. His spirit is that of one who profoundly dislikes the very idea of democracy. Even in exalting the North American he wonders "whether this thing called Democracy is not a relative failure and in grave danger of becoming an absolute failure even among ourselves." His philosophy is that "the March of Progress must go on," which means, of course, that if any rich and powerful people want to go anywhere at any given moment, they must go there—a doctrine much disseminated among motorists. And his style of writing is like this: "I see the United States of the future great and glorious beyond dreams of splendour. I see

its citizens, by the hundreds of millions, free and happy as the winds of the mountains. I see it purifying itself as with fire, establishing justice and righting wrongs, and turning the searchlight of progress into the dark places. I see it ploughing up the anarchy and barbarism of Latin America as though they were poisonous weeds in a garden; and in their stead, like flowers, education and prosperity bloom." If the United States of the future is going to "purify itself as with fire," I suggest that it begin by purifying itself from that particular way of talking. This is the spirit of the thing, and I know it well; it is in Park Lane as well as in Fifth Avenue. Lazily despising the poor, lazily despising the foreigner, patriotic in the insolence of peace, and vulgar even in its visions—I know it very well. That is the first test; this is the accuser.

(2) The motive is easily stated. 'It is stated quite frankly by the author himself, in this form, that the United States needs more territory. This caught, I think, to be quite sufficient. I may go up to a man in the street and say, "Your diamond breast-pin is a disgrace to civilisation: it is a corrupt breast-pin, a decaying breast-pin," etc. But if I end up by saying, "Besides, I want a diamond breast-pin," I think you will know quite enough.

(3) Of the nature of the accusation. The accusation commonly brought against the South American Republics is that they are always fighting. And the Northern Americans always talk of this fight as a toy fight. But it is absurd to accuse the Latin Americans of perpetually risking their lives, and then talk of them as tremulous and decadent play-actors. A somewhat similar confusion occurs in connection with the French duel. Englishmen are always denouncing the French duel; but they can never make up their minds which of two inconsistent charges to bring. They cannot decide whether the French duel is wrong because people are hurt in it or wrong because people are not. They jeer at the duel as bloody and also as bloodless. None of the wars of the little Republics have been toy wars. The only wars that really deserve to be called toy wars are not those waged by little peoples who can suffer, but those waged by large peoples who are

safe. The smaller a war is, as a rule, the more tragic it is, like the war of Montagu and Capulet. The larger a war is the more comic it is—like the war of Roosevelt and Lieutenant Hobson.

(4) Historical analogies. — The charge brought against the South American Republics is that they are exactly like the Greek cities at the noblest time of Greece, or the Italian cities at the highest midsummer of the Middle Ages. That is, they are democratic, military, and prone to revolutions. There is much in history to indicate, and there is nothing in Mr. Crichfield's book to deny, that we might well look now for Dante in Paraguay or for Socrates in Nicaragua.



THE CRISIS IN THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT: HILMI PASHA, THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.

Hilmi Pasha, formerly Minister of the Interior, on the resignation by Kiamil Pasha of the office of Grand Vizier, was requested by the Sultan to succeed him and form a Ministry. The new Grand Vizier achieved a success with his first speech after his appointment, in which he outlined the political programme. The speech made a good impression, and was generally regarded as a model of political tact and discretion. The Vizier acknowledged the supremacy of the Chamber of Deputies, and this admission was especially welcome to the Committee of Union and Progress, who considered his predecessor to be too high-handed.

reader, even if he does not agree with me in this case, may possibly find the method worth trying in other cases. By hypothesis I know nothing of the matter except what Mr. Crichfield tells me. I have listened to no one but the accuser. I have heard nothing but the accusation. I judge by the following four tests: (1) the Personality and Spirit of the Accuser, (2) the Apparent (or even Avowed) Motive of the Accuser, (3) the Nature of the Accusation, (4) Historical Analogy. Let us apply these one after another to Mr. Crichfield's crusade against Latin America.

(1) The personality of Mr. Crichfield is that of a certain type of American rhetorician who finds justice

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE ROLLER-SKATING BOOM: THE PIER-RINK.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BOURNEMOUTH.



ROLLER-SKATERS AT SEA: BOURNEMOUTH PIER AS A RINK.

The Corporation of Bournemouth, recognising the great interest that is being taken just now in roller-skating, are permitting skating on the pier. Their enterprise has met its reward, and the skating is extremely popular. The pastime goes on from two o'clock in the afternoon until 5.30, and on the evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays between seven and ten, when the pier is illuminated carnival-fashion and the municipal band plays.



THE RT. HON. LORD CHELMSFORD.
Appointed Governor of New South Wales.

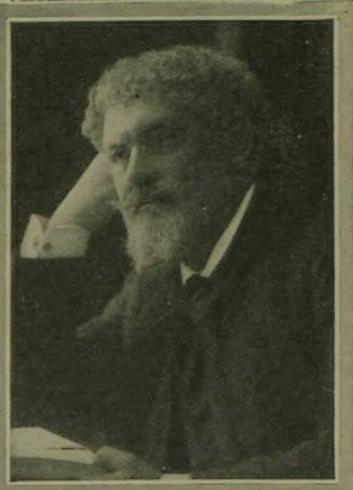
ADMIRAL
SIR HARRY H.
RAWSON, G.C.B.,
Governor of New
South Wales—(Retiring).
Photo. Russell.



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.



THE LATE
MARQUIS
COSTA DE
BEAUREGARD,
French Academician.
Photo. Boissonas and Taponier.



M. JEAN RICHEPIN,
The New French Academician.

THE report that Sir Gerald Strickland was to be transferred from Tasmania to New South Wales, as Governor, has, after all, proved unfounded. A transference there will be, but from the north, and not from the south, for the official announcement has now been made that Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland, is to succeed Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who is retiring in May, at Sydney. Lord Chelmsford has governed Queensland since 1905. He is forty, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a former member of the London School Board. He also holds the rank of Captain in the 4th Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Admiral Sir Harry Rawson was born in Lancashire, in 1843, and entered as a Naval Cadet when he was fourteen. He soon smelt powder, for he served in the China War of 1858-61, wherein he won both wounds and honours, and also saved the life of a marine from drowning. Thereafter he rose steadily in the Service, until he attained the rank of Admiral in 1903. At one time he was a Lieutenant on the Royal Yacht. In 1895 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, and, later directed the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace. He commanded the Channel Squadron from 1898 to 1901, and the following year went out to Sydney as Governor.

Another of the famous old firms, which have passed from father to son through generations, has lost one of its leading members. Only last week we had to chronicle the death of Mr. Andrew Pears, and now the death of Sir Frederick Wills, Bart., has severed a link in the history of the great Bristol tobacco firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills. Sir Frederick, who was born in 1838, was the younger son of the late Mr. Henry Overton Wills (his elder brother being Sir Edward Payson Wills, Bart.) and a cousin of Lord Winterstoke. He entered the business on leaving school, and took a leading part in its development, and in the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Company some years ago. He sat for North Bristol as a Liberal-Unionist from 1900 to 1906, and was a generous supporter of public institutions in the city. He was made a Baronet in 1907.



THE LATE SIR FREDERICK WILLS, Bt.,
One of the Heads of the great Tobacco Firm.

Encircled by the eternal snows the Abbé Chanoux lived and died. For fifty years he was Rector of the Hospice of the Little St. Bernard, and his venerable figure was familiar to many a traveller who enjoyed the hospitality of the famous monastery. The Abbé was a great authority on Alpine history, and collected a rich library on the subject. His own studies were embodied in two works, "Les Alpes Valdaines" and "Idée de la Création," which, however, he has not published. He was well known to many distinguished contemporaries, including M. Camille Flammarion.

Rifaat Pasha, who until a few days ago was Turkish Ambassador in London, has left for Constantinople, to take up his new duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the reconstructed Turkish Cabinet. Our portrait was taken specially at the Turkish Embassy just before he left for Buckingham Palace to have an audience of the King, and present his letters of recall. Many good wishes from friends in this country accompany the new Minister in his important and difficult task.

Death has been busy of late in the ranks of the Immortals of the French Academy. The Marquis Costa de Beauregard, the eminent French historian, who died suddenly last week, was a Savoyard by birth, having been born at

Motte-Servolex in 1835. He became a French subject at the time of the annexation of Savoy in 1860, and ten years later fought for France in the Franco-German War, and was wounded at Héricourt. The same week in which he died a new member had been added to the Academy in the person of M. Jean Richepin, who, like the Marquis, also fought in the war, but whose academic honours have been won in a different branch of literature—that of poetry.

In the absence of a Liberal candidate, the Taunton election has been fought between the Hon. W. R. W. Peel, for the Unionists, and Mr. F. Smith, the Labour candidate. The Hon. William Peel, who has been returned for Taunton, is the eldest son of Viscount Peel, and grandson of the famous Sir Robert. He was born in 1866, educated at Harrow and Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1893. He is a Major in the Bedfordshire Imperial Yeomanry, a J.P. for the same county, and a member of the London County Council. He has had experience as a war-correspondent, during the Græco-Turkish War, as well as Parliamentary experience, for he represented the Southern Division of Manchester from 1900 to 1906.



THE HON. WILLIAM R. W. PEEL,
The New Member for Taunton.

Wonderful success has always attended the efforts of M. Paoli, the "Protector of Kings," as he has been called, who, as "Special Commissary" of the French police, has for many years been responsible for the safety of royal personages travelling in France. M. Paoli is seventy-four, and thinks it time that he should retire, before any mishap in the way of an outrage mars the close of his career. As may be imagined, he has a fund of good stories; and has received many honours and decorations.



M. PAOLI,
Of the French Police: "The Protector of Kings."

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, who on Monday moved an amendment to the Address dealing with the veto of the House of Lords, which was equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government, gave voice thereby to a discontented section of the Liberal Party. It is curious that the attack should have emanated from the member representing the constituency of the late Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, since whose death Mr. Ponsonby has sat for the Stirling Burghs. From 1905 to 1908 he was private secretary to Sir Henry, having previously been engaged on Diplomatic service at Constantinople and Copenhagen, and in the Foreign Office.

Four years ago, at the time of the St. Petersburg massacre on "Red Sunday," Jan. 22, 1905, nothing was too bad to say of the late Grand Duke Vladimir, who, as commander of the troops in the city, was held responsible for that deplorable day's work. Apologists, however, have disclaimed his responsibility, on various grounds, and since his death a British officer, formerly a military attaché in St. Petersburg, has publicly stated from personal knowledge that Grand Duke Vladimir was then on the sick-list, and had nothing to do with giving the fatal order. Whatever his faults (and a man whose father and brother were murdered may be forgiven some embitterment), he was personally brave and chivalrous, and he had the virtue of being a friend of this country. Born in 1847, he was the son of Tsar Alexander II., brother of Alexander III., and the late Grand Duke Sergius, and uncle of the present Tsar. It was characteristic of him that when the Grand Dukes were requested by the police not to show themselves in the streets, for fear of outrage, he sauntered about smoking and looking into shop windows, quite unconcerned. Even his enemies could not but admire his courage.



THE LATE ABBÉ CHANOUX,
Rector of the Little St. Bernard Hospice.



MR. ARTHUR A. W. H. PONSONBY, M.P.,
Mover of the Amendment on the Lords' Veto.



RIFAAT PASHA,
Appointed Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.



THE LATE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR
ALEXANDROVITCH,
Uncle of the Tsar of Russia.

THE HORSE'S POINT OF VIEW: THE EVIL THAT FLIES BY DAY AND NIGHT.

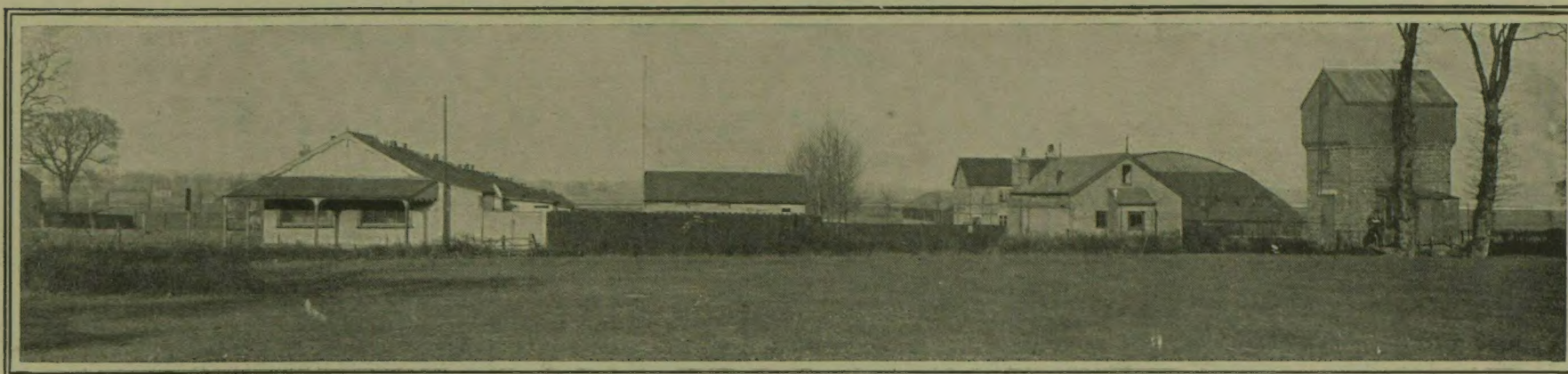


Photo. Topical.

A HAVEN FOR BRITISH AVIATORS: THE FLIGHT-GROUNDS AT FAMBRIDGE, SHOWING THE CLUB-HOUSE, THE POST-OFFICE, THE AERO DOCK, AND THE WATER-TOWER.

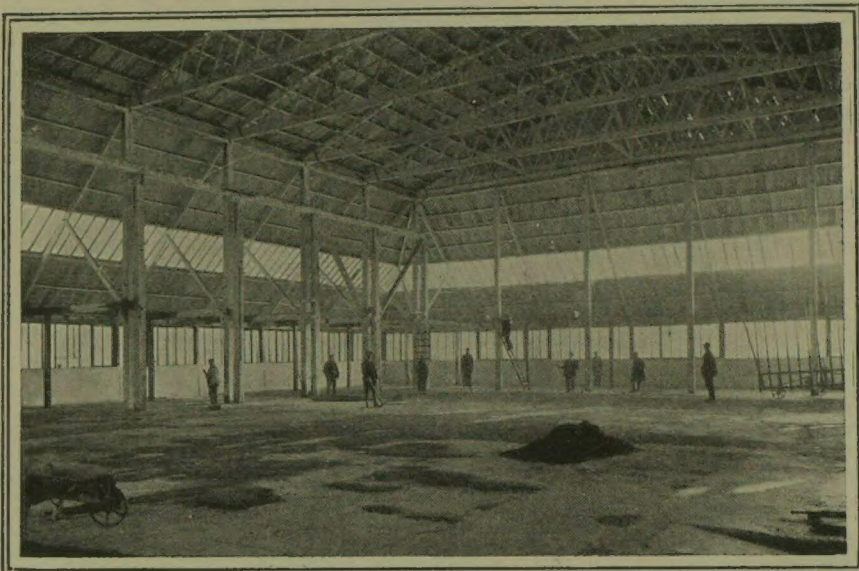


Photo. Topical.

THE AERO DOCK ON THE FAMBRIDGE FLIGHT-GROUNDS: THE INTERIOR.

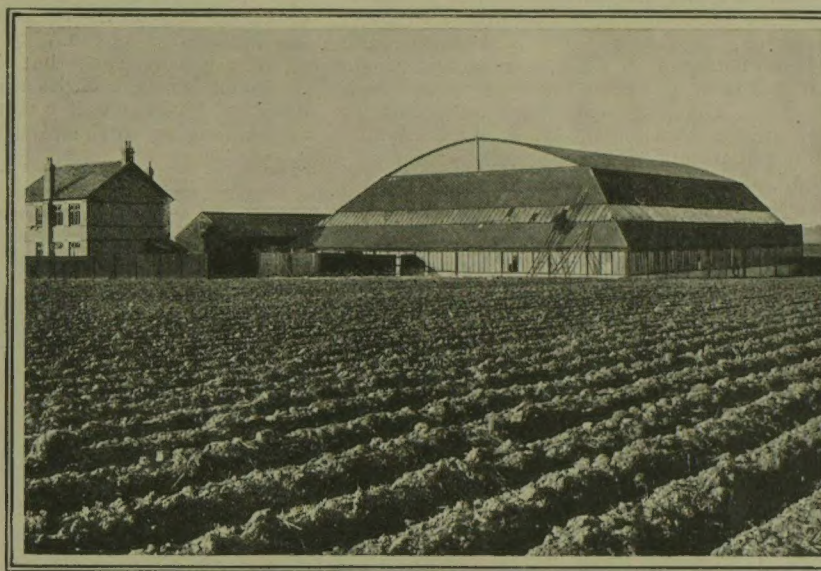
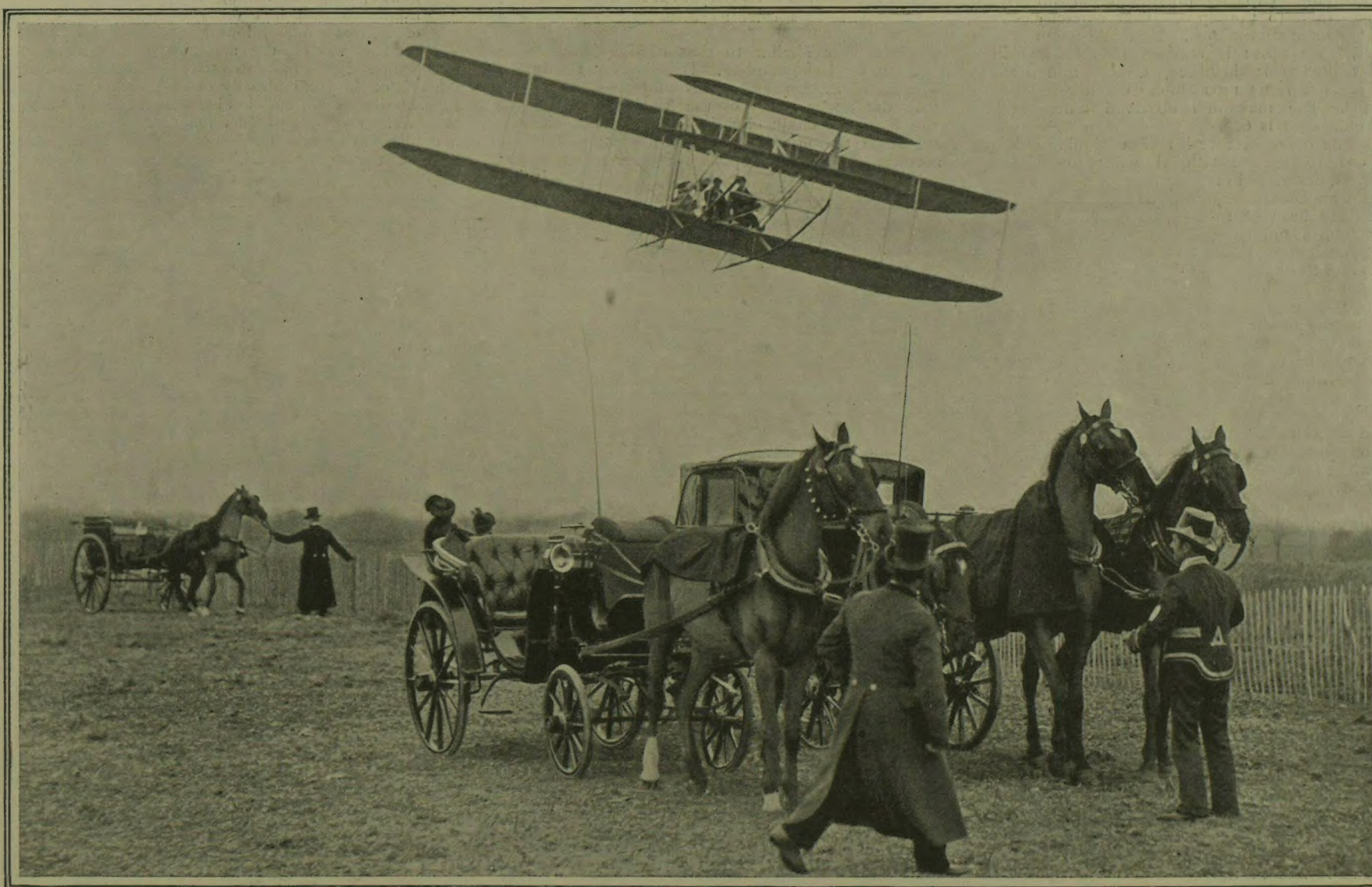


Photo. Topical.

THE AERO DOCK ON THE FAMBRIDGE FLIGHT-GROUNDS: THE EXTERIOR.

Three thousand acres of land, lying between the Thames and the Crouch, near South Fambridge, in Essex, have been purchased for use as flight-grounds for aviators. At low tide, a straight course (a mile wide) of twenty-five miles is available. Certain existing buildings are being altered to suit the new enterprise, and others will be provided as necessary. There will be on the grounds a large aero dock, private aero docks, workshops, and other buildings, including lock-up sheds. The owner stipulates that those who share the use of the property shall help him to found an aerial fleet which is to be known as the Imperial Flying Squadron.



A NEW TERROR FOR THE NERVOUS HORSE: THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE STARTLING HORSES BY THE NOISE IT MAKES WHILE IN FLIGHT.

The nervous horse will have a new terror to face when the aeroplane becomes common; and, indeed, already has it in certain places favoured by aviators. The Wright machine, for instance, startles many a horse with the curious noise it makes in its passage through the air. In future, no doubt, when horses are broken in, whether they be for presentation to the Sultan of Turkey or for use by humbler mortals, they will have to learn that the noise of the aeroplane is nothing of which they need be afraid. It may be noted, however, that the aeroplane did not figure in the education of the charger that the King is sending to the Sultan of Turkey next month.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOVERY FOR FIFTY YEARS.



THE SKULL OF THE PITHECANTHROPUS, DISCOVERED IN JAVA IN 1891.

Dr. Dubois reconstructed from this skull a sort of monkey, to which he gave the name "Pithecanthropus," with great daring on his part. The animal was exhibited in 1900.



THE SKULL DISCOVERED BY M. HAUSER IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF VÈZÈRE IN MARCH 1908.

Dr. Ludwig Reichardt believes, after an examination of the whole skeleton, which crumbled into dust when an attempt was made to remove it, that the skull belonged to a man of eighteen years of age.



THE FAMOUS NEANDERTHAL SKULL, DISCOVERED NEAR DUSSELDORF IN 1856.

This skull was discovered a few years before the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species." The superciliary arches are almost as much developed as are those of an anthropoid ape.

FOR the last fifty years, geology and archæology, without always being in accord, have been striving to push back the limits of our knowledge in regard to human origins. A considerable step in this direction has been made by the recent discovery at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, in France, of a prehistoric skull, which has been declared to be the most ancient in the world that has been found nearly complete, although it was in pieces. The fragments were submitted to the eminent French archæologist, M. Marcellin Boule, Director of the Laboratory of Palæontology of the Paris Museum, who was able to reconstruct it with the utmost exactitude.

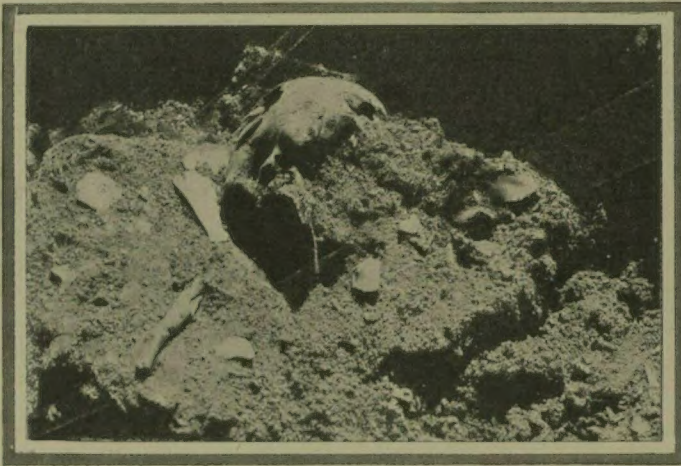
It may be useful to mention here some of the previous results obtained in palæontology. The very incomplete fossils unearthed during the last century have proved very little. The first in date is the skull of Néanderthal, discovered in Germany in 1856, a few years before the issue of Darwin's famous work on "The Origin of Species." Of the skull there remained only the cranium, very much flattened, with the eyebrow arches almost as developed as those of anthropoid apes; the face was missing. According to Virchow it was the skull of a sick man; others said it was that of an idiot. Thirty years later, in 1886, two Professors of Liège, Fraipont and Lohest, discovered at Spy, in Belgium, two skulls similar to the preceding, and accompanied by the fragments of a skeleton. These fragments suggested bipeds able to adopt a crouching attitude. The skulls (save that one of them had a part of the maxillary bone) lacked a face, like that of Néanderthal, and they remained equally enigmatic. Two points only were established: these skulls had been exhumed from the Mousterian ground; they were, therefore, contemporary with primitive man; while, on the other hand, their cerebral capacity brought them far nearer to man than to the apes. That capacity was about 1300 cubic centimètres. Now, the mean human capacity is 1500: it reaches 1800 in certain exceptional beings (for instance, Cuvier and Lord Byron) and is as little as 1400 among the lowest types of Australians. The maximum observed among the anthropomorphic apes is 600.

Leaving aside other discoveries of a similar order, we now come to the sensational exhibition of the Pithecanthropus, discovered in Java in 1891 by a Dutchman, Dr. Dubois. He brought to Europe a cranium seeming to belong to a type intermediary between man and the ape. A year later, and fifteen mètres away from the spot where he had picked up his fossil, Dr. Dubois found two enormous molar teeth, and a femur which seemed to be human. He thought these bones might be regarded as belonging to the same individual as the skull, and he reconstructed a kind of ape, whom he boldly called Pithecanthropus, and whom he considered to be an ancestor of man. This creature figured in the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The anthropologists regard it varyingly as a very superior ape, or an inferior man, and they are still discussing the age of the stratum in which it was deposited.

In the midst of these doubts the skull from Chapelle-aux-Saints provides us at last with precise data, which M. Boule has elucidated with a judgment equal to his erudition. The village of La Chapelle-aux-Saints is situated in the department of Corrèze, twenty-two kilomètres south of Brive, on the borders of the department of Lot. It was in the department of the Dordogne bordering on Corrèze, on the banks of the Vézère, that the famous caves of the Eyzies were discovered, the walls of which are decorated with designs that go back as far as the reindeer age. Quite near the Eyzies is the cave of Le Moustier, where they have lately excavated a skull of which we shall speak presently. The skull of La Chapelle-aux-Saints was also found in a cave at a depth of sixty centimètres. From the

geological section of the ground where it was discovered, and from examination of the chip flints and the bones of animals, reindeer and bison, gathered near the human bones, it follows that these latter belong to the same epoch as the skulls of Néanderthal and Spy, namely, the Mousterian epoch.

At the same time that the skull was found at Chapelle-aux-Saints, a Swiss archæologist, M. Otto Hauser, discovered in the Valley of the Vézère a fossil skeleton also belonging to the Mousterian epoch, and the skull



THE FINDING OF RELICS OF A CONTEMPORARY OF THE CAVE-MAN OF LA CHAPPELLE-AUX-SAINTS: THE SKULL AND OTHER BONES DISCOVERED BY M. HAUSER IN THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER VÈZÈRE.

The skull much resembles that of the cave-man of La Chapelle-aux-Saints, but is much less perfect.

of which is very similar to that of the Chapelle-aux-Saints, but far less complete. Here is what Dr. Ludwig Reichardt, of Bâle, says on this subject—

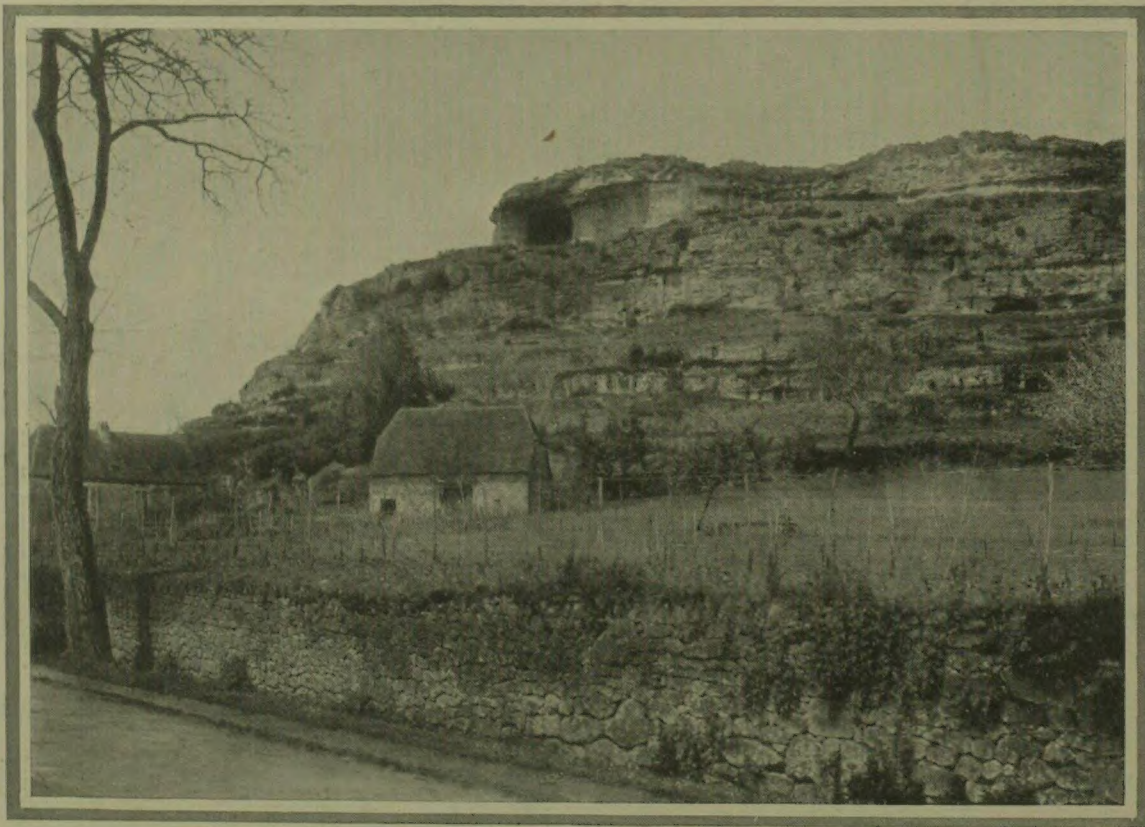
"In the upper valley of the Vézère, in Dordogne, at the foot of a chalk cliff, is the village of Moustier, where since the middle of the last century has been discovered an important deposit of cut flints. It is from

of his workmen unearthed a few fragments of bones. M. Hauser directed their removal with extreme care, and then, in the presence of numerous authorised witnesses, he had some authentic reports written of his discovery. The skeleton was nearly complete, but in such a state that a great part of it fell into dust when they tried to disengage it. They were able, however, to pick up several fragments, notably those of the skull, which was restored by Professor Klaatsch, of Breslau. On Nov. 21 last, as a great favour, I was able, in company with an archæologist of St. Gall, to examine the precious remains, which had been brought to Bâle expressly for our benefit. The forehead is receding; the jaw-bone, very prominent, seems to be of an extraordinary strength; the eyes, nearly twice as large as ours, are protected by bony folds such as one sees to-day, less accentuated, in Australian negroes. As the examination of the skeleton has proved, we are in the presence of a young man, eighteen years of age, measuring about 148 centimètres in height. The limbs are short compared to the length of the trunk; their proportion is comparatively that which we observe in children. The incurvation of the legs proves that this young man must have walked with bent knees like the old men of our own day. With bodies probably covered with hair, he and his fellows prowled in small hungry groups, in countries rich in game but poor in vegetable food. A leather belt with which he tightened his stomach during the frequent days of famine was doubtless his only garment. His weapons were rudimentary, a mere cudgel, perhaps, also a spear with the point hardened by fire, which this primitive being knew how to procure by rubbing together two pieces of wood; and tools of flint, which he was already making. Last of all, at the same time as the faculty of articulated language, religious feeling commenced to awaken in him. In that last order of ideas the discovery of Moustier has allowed us to gauge in quite an

irrespective fashion the mentality of these primitive Europeans. It demonstrates that religious practices and the cult of the dead already existed even at this period, separated as it is from ours by several hundred thousand of years. The young man found at Moustier was buried according to certain rites—not, indeed, in the modern sense of the word 'burial,' but the body was placed on

the ground and covered over with earth. The skeleton is in the position of a man asleep, the cheek resting on the elbow of the right arm, raised backwards, the left arm stretched along the body. The right leg lay naturally, whereas the left, with bent knee, was brought back towards the side. Under the left hand, which had fallen to dust, had been placed a pointed flint dagger, measuring about seventeen centimètres and remarkably well cut on both faces. A little further was a scraper, thirteen centimètres long, also very well wrought. It was already, no doubt, at that epoch the habit to place weapons in the tombs of young men, while the numerous bones of wild oxen spread around the skeleton, and of which some are partly calcined, very likely represent funeral-offerings. This Mousterian skeleton certainly represents the most ancient human remains found in a really virgin ground. It is impossible to ascribe to it even an approximate date. However, from recent observations on the mean denudation of Switzerland, and of the south of the Black Forest, it seems permissible to reckon his age at a minimum of 400,000 years."

We are indebted to *L'Illustration* for the details of the discoveries at Chapelle-aux-Saints and Java, and for Dr. Ludwig Reichardt's account of the skeleton found by M. Hauser at Moustier. An excellent drawing, published by arrangement with *L'Illustration*, will be found on our double-page. It shows an imaginative reconstruction of the kind of being to whom the skull found at Chapelle-aux-Saints probably belonged.



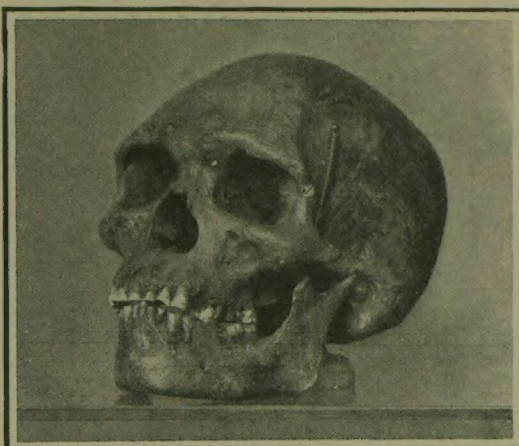
A TREASURE-HOUSE FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS: THE SCENE OF M. HAUSER'S DISCOVERY IN THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER VÈZÈRE.

The actual scene of the find is on the left of the photograph, between the two houses. Eight mètres below the surface is the grotto in which the remains were discovered. The relics there found were those of a man contemporary with the one whose skull was recovered at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, and is illustrated on the opposite page.

that place that the expression 'Mousterian' has been used by archæologists to indicate an age of civilisation. For several years M. Hauser has been excavating in that region. In November 1907 he began exploring a deep cave, where he collected at first large quantities of cut flints. On the 7th of March, 1908, one

THE SKULL OF THE EARLIEST-KNOWN ANCESTOR OF MAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH "L'ILLUSTRATION," OF PARIS.



THE SKULL OF A SUPERIOR TYPE OF MAN COMPARED WITH THE SKULLS OF A MAN OF AN INFERIOR TYPE AND A MAN-LIKE APE.

The size of the cavity of the cranium in the lowest type of man is far greater than the size of the cavity of the cranium in the ape.



OUR EARLIEST-KNOWN ANCESTOR: THE SKULL (NATURAL SIZE) FOUND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRÈZE.

This skull, found near La Chapelle-aux-Saints in the Department of Corrèze, is that of a man of at least twenty thousand years ago; some say of from three to four hundred thousand years ago. It was possible to put the pieces of the skull together without calling in the restorer to provide missing parts.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MRS. FRANKAU (FRANK DANBY),

Whose new novel, "An Incomplete Etonian," is to be published by Mr. Heinemann.

THE BARON DE FRÉNILLY, PEER OF FRANCE,

Reproduced from "The Recollections of Baron de Frénilly, peer of France 1768-1828," by permission of the publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

MISS ALICE PERRIN,

Whose new Anglo-Indian novel, "Idolatry," has just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

ANDREW LANG ON THE BULL-ROARER.

HOW thin is the veneer which covers the white man and distinguishes us from savages! Here is proof. Many savages have a sacred instrument—a little fish-shaped piece of wood, sometimes decorated with concentric circles and other marks. When tied to a string and swung round, this toy produces a whirring roar; whence it is called a "bull-roarer" by English country boys.

In Australia this toy is called by various names, and is swung by the men when they "confirm" the boys, and, with many painful and disgusting mutilations, make them full members of the church of savagery. The noise warns the women to keep at a distance, and they are told that the sound is the voice of a being named variously in various tribes, who takes the boys away into the bush, swallows them, and disgorges them alive. The absence of

the boys for weeks of intolerable terror and discomfort is thus accounted for, and the women and children stand in dread of the noise and of the being whose voice, they are told, is the cause of the sound.

Meanwhile, the boys, in the South-East, are told of the existence of "a god, or something very like one," who dwells in heaven, and is the father of all, who made the moral and other rules of the tribe, who keeps his eyes on human behaviour, and who, in some cases, rewards or punishes it in the future life. About him the women know nothing, and must be

in the north-east of Scotland the bull-roarer is swung by herd-boys to keep away thunder. But the strangest indication that we once had the full-blown belief in the bull-roarer I only discovered by accident to-day. In the book by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, "Northern Tribes of Central Australia," we read about a being called Atnatu, who lives in a world above the sky. He drove

his disobedient sons, who did not do sacred ceremonies for him, down to earth, but "let down everything which the black fellow has—spears, boomerangs, knives—everything, in fact." If he let down everything, he sent down bull-roarers, in which he takes great delight, swinging them himself up in heaven, and thus, no doubt, producing thunder. I knew nothing about all this when, more than twenty years ago, I used to fish in St. Mary's Loch, in Selkirkshire, with a very delightful and intelligent old schoolmaster, a Gaelic-speaking Celt named MacAlister. We talked about most things in heaven and earth.

To-day I find this note written in pencil on a book of mine, published in 1884—

October 20, 1885.—The Bullroarer in Cantyre (Argyllshire) is called *Sranman* pronounced *Strantham*, "the first in that quarter fell from Jupiter"—MACALISTER.

Now, in 1885, Mac did not know, and I did not know anything about the objects let down by Atnatu to the Kaitish tribe in Central Australia. The story of Atnatu and his bull-roarers was unheard of in England till Messrs. Spencer and Gillen published their book in 1904. So there is no collusion. Mac's Highland bull-roarer that "came first from Jupiter" is the same story about the same thing as the Kaitish story about Atnatu in heaven.

The Greeks are in this tale too. At their sacred mysteries we know they swung the bull-roarer, which they called *rhom-bos*. Moreover, in their mythology, at the very back of it, they had a sky-dwelling being called *Ouranos* (heaven). He had a son—just as all the Australian gods have—and this son, *Cronos*, was a ruffian, precisely as the son of the Australian god Baïame was a ruffian: his name is Daramulun. He had to manage the bull-roarer business, to swallow the boys—but he killed them first. Exactly so did Cronos swallow the boys, including Zeus; but Cronos was compelled to disgorge them alive, as it was the duty of Daramulun to do. The same old game!



Photo. E.N.A.

WANTED BY THE RUSSIAN POLICE: MAXIM GORKY, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

It is reported that the police of St. Petersburg have issued a warrant for the arrest of the famous Russian novelist, Maxim Gorky. In this he is described as a house-painter of Nijni Novgorod. Obviously the news has caused a great deal of interest, both in political and literary circles.

told nothing; it is death to tell them, or to show them the bull-roarer. I lately discovered that Palæolithic man in Europe, who lived in Southern France among mammoths, reindeer, and cave-bears, possessed bull-roarers made of bone, and marked with the sacred marks of some Australian tribes. Palæolithic man, therefore, may have had the same serviceable religion as the black fellows. I also knew that while, among the blacks, thunder is the voice of their deity, and the noise of the bull-roarer is sacred because it represents the voice of the god,



THE PATRON SAINT OF THE FRENCH HACKNEY CAB: ST. FIACRIO.

Our illustration is reproduced from the most interesting new work by the author of "In a Tuscan Garden," a volume as interesting in its matter as it is in its illustration. With regard to the photograph here given we quote the following extract from the book: "One summer morning we sauntered up to La Topaja... Opposite the house a grassy walk leads over a patch of vineyard and cornland to a terrace on which stands a weather-beaten statue of San Fiacrio—San Fiacre (St. Fiaker) was already known to us under his French appellation of St. Fiacre. Is not that name perpetuated in the ordinary French word for a hackney cab?"

Reproduced from "Under Petraia," by the author of "In a Tuscan Garden," by permission of the publisher, Mr. John Lane.



THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY, LORD NORTON, STATESMAN AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. William S. Child-Pemberton's "Life of Lord Norton, 1814-1905," is intended to be a permanent record of the services rendered by that statesman and philanthropist, who is better known as Sir Charles Adderley, to this country.

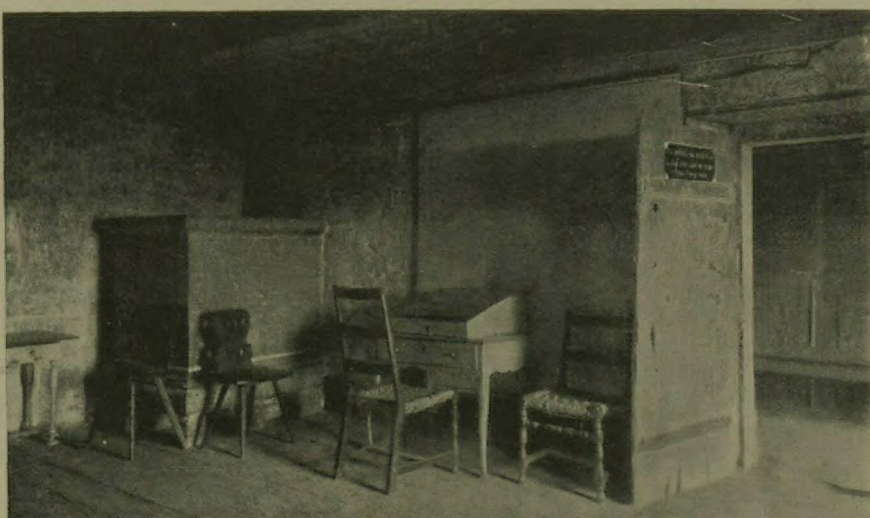
Reproduced from the book by permission of the publisher, Mr. John Murray.



GUARDING THE PIG AGAINST EVIL SPIRITS: A BOTTLE AS A CHARM.

Our illustration shows a curious superstition still held by some inhabitants of Madeira. The bottle placed above the pig's sty is intended to ward off evil spirits from "the pride of the family."

Photograph reproduced from Mr. W. H. Koebel's "Madeira, Old and New," by permission of the publisher, Mr. Francis Griffiths.



THE SWISS HOME OF JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU: THE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE PHILOSOPHER ON THE ISLE OF ST. PIERRE, SWITZERLAND.

The recent production of Mr. Francis Gribble's "Rousseau and the Women He Loved," and Jules Lemaitre's "Life of Rousseau" lend particular interest to this photograph.

A DEMOCRATIC AUTOCRAT; AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SERB RACE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY F. MOORE.



A DOORSTEP LEVÉE AT A HUMBLE PALACE: PEASANTS KISSING THE BOOTS OF PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

In the course of the letter accompanying his sketches, our correspondent says: "It is the custom for Prince Nicholas to come out of his palace several times a week and sit for an hour or more upon the steps in front of the doorway, which is directly upon the street. Peasants wait every day for hours in the hope of seeing him, and when he appears they crowd round the foot of the steps and are permitted to chat with him. . . . When this curious audience is about to finish, each of the peasants to whom the Prince has spoken is allowed to ascend the steps and kiss his hand; often they also stoop and press their lips to his boots." The Prince is regarded in a good many quarters as representative and spokesman of the Serb race. (See article on another page.)

POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



SITTING IN STATE: BORNE, DEAD AND ROBED, THROUGH THE STREETS.

THE BURIAL OF THE PRIMATE OF ROUMANIA.

SITTING IN STATE:
THE FUNERAL OF THE
PRIMATE OF ROUMANIA

WE have received from our Correspondent the following account of the strange and ancient ceremonies (as prescribed by the Orthodox Church for the interment of Archbishops), which took place in the Cathedral and streets of Bucharest, on Tuesday, February 9, at the funeral of the Primate of Roumania.

"The body had been 'sitting' in state since the previous Saturday, during which time many thousands of people flocked to kiss the hand of the prelate for the last time. At half-past nine on the Tuesday morning, the beautiful Cathedral was crowded with priests preparing for the funeral service. There were to be seen many of the various-coloured, curious, round, mitre-like hats worn by the Roumanian clergy. Members of the Consistory wore violet hats, other priests red, and others black.

"In the middle of the church, facing the altar, his Holiness was seated in a high-backed arm-chair dressed in the richest sacerdotal vestments; the mitre, glittering with precious stones, on his head; his crozier at his side; and on his knees the book of the Gospels. And just as he was, still seated in his chair, he was to be lowered into the tomb later on, after the progress through the town was over. The reverend prelate looked as if he were sleeping. His beautiful face, with its delicate, ascetic features, and



pure white hair and beard, showed no traces of pain or suffering, but wore its habitual expression of gentle peace and bounty. When all the dignitaries had taken their places, the Bishops, Arch-priest, and Canons, in their gorgeous robes and mitres, began the ornate service, which lasted till a quarter to eleven.

"As soon as this was over, the remains of the Metropolitan, still seated in the chair, were carried to the funeral-car, and placed in the midst of the plants and flowers which had been arranged thereon. Four attendant priests stood round the chair during the progress through the principal thoroughfares of the town, leading to the monastery where the prelate had expressed a wish to be buried. The uncovered funeral-car presented the appearance of a raised platform on wheels, richly draped in black, and drawn by six horses.

"Thus the Primate for the last time passed through the crowds of silent people, surrounded by Priests, Arch-priests, and Bishops, all in resplendent vestments, to the sound of choirs of boys' voices, tolling bells, the audible prayers of the priests, and the strains of a funeral march played by the military band. All these various solemn sounds, falling on the ear one by one as the procession wound its slow length along the devious windings of the Calea Victoriei, left behind them an echo as of some far-away ceremony of other times and other peoples, almost out of place in our prosaic and strenuous existence of to-day."

1. CARRYING THE BODY OF THE PRIMATE OF ROUMANIA, CLAD IN PONTIFICALS, TO THE OPEN HEARSE ON WHICH, SEATED IN A CHAIR, IT WAS TAKEN THROUGH THE STREETS OF BUCHAREST TO ITS PLACE OF BURIAL.

2. THE BODY OF THE PRIMATE IN ITS PLACE ON THE HEARSE ON WHICH IT WAS TAKEN WITH POMP AND CEREMONY FROM THE OLD CATHEDRAL TO THE MONASTERY IN WHICH IT WAS BURIED.

3. SITTING IN STATE: THE BODY OF THE PRIMATE OF ROUMANIA, FULLY ROBED, WITH MITRE ON HEAD, CROZIER AT SIDE, AND THE BOOK OF THE GOSPELS, IN THE EPISCOPAL THRONE IN BUCHAREST CATHEDRAL.

ART · MUSIC · AND THE · DRAMA ·



Photo, White.

MISS MARIE DRESSLER,

Who makes her first appearance as actor-manager with "Philopoea," and "The Collettes" at the Aldwych.



Photo, Dorset Street Studios.

MISS ATHENE SEYLER,

The young Dramatic Academy student who has made so great a hit in "The Truants" at the Kingsway.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS GERTIE MILLAR,

In the Moonbeam Dance in "Our Miss Gibbs," at the Gaiety.

ART NOTES.

FOR the moment the Society of Twelve exceeds its

titular allowance of members by just two. But which of the fourteen gentlemen are the stowaways it would be difficult to say, for each member is an artist of more than ordinary accomplishment. Of Messrs. Obach's two rooms, one is devoted to the Society's prints, from the wood, copper, or stone, and the other to works directly from the draughtsman's hand. First upon the walls

come Mr. Sturge Moore's remarkable woodcuts. Whether as poet or designer, Mr. Sturge Moore is possessed of most exuberant imagination, and his pictures, in word or in line, are crowded with facts and fancies. His paganism, like his centaur, is robust, and its death will certainly fill his world with the cry of "Pan is dead." But for the present the fabulous creatures of his leafy and remote world are extraordinarily lively, and at the same time wonderfully decorative. The woodcuts in this exhibition are mostly of passionate episodes in the life, so familiar to Mr. Sturge Moore, of the centaur: but the cut of the unicorn is as beautiful as any.

From Mr. Sturge Moore we would naturally pass to Mr. Ricketts, but he is found to be an absentee; nor does Mr. C. H. Shannon fill the gap, for his lithographs are neither very new nor very impressive. Mr. Muirhead Bone's etchings and drawings, for the most part of dilapidated buildings, are as interesting as ever; and Mr. D. Y. Cameron contributes half-a-dozen excellent drawings of Cairo and its outskirts. Mr. Clausen,

of Twelve. Mr. Clausen's "The Sleepy Child" and "An Italian Child" show exquisite feeling and execution; and Mr. John's "Sketch of a Vagabond" is full of power. Mr. Orpen has played the part of Actæon to a Diana of very tender years, and his drawings of a little girl unconscious of her artist are charming. Mr. Havard Thomas contributes a number of studies of massive Italian models, of which the main intention is their pattern; but the detail he crowds upon his page detracts from the general design. The result would be nearer the intended mark if this fine draughtsman simplified his technique, as did Puvis de Chavannes, whose purposes were similar. Mr. Nicholson's nude is clothed in the title of "The Bather," but appears to be standing among the draughts of the wings of a theatre, while the solemn curtain to the right helps the theatrical suggestion.

There are many fine Turners in Messrs. Agnew's forty-second annual exhibition of water-colours. Those upon the wall belong to the formal period during which the fire of his genius was kept under for longer than it would have been had he lived in an age making no demands of finish and smoothness from its painters. But the drawings upon the screen are for the most part the spontaneous expression of Turner's splendid comprehension of the earth's beauty.

"An Italian Lake," "Venice with the Dogana and S. Giorgio,"

are two among many lovely examples of work released from all toils. Of De Wint's many drawings, the "Near Pulborough, Sussex," is perhaps the finest, for there the artist's haphazard choice of subject has alighted on fine open spaces and a broken foreground most fit for his keen brush.

Of Cotman, Messrs. Agnew might well have been more lavish: a single drawing in an exhibition where nearly every other painter is duplicated is

very short allowance. We are particularly fain of Cotman's beloved colour among William Hunts and Sidney Coopers, and Birket Fosters.

It is the persisting presence of these men — with Müller and Lewis and Linnell to boot — that is the proof of the very decided class distinctions in taste that still exist in England. Are Victorian drawing-rooms yet in the making, and do Victorian water-colours still find gilt-edged glory in the mansions of Kensington Gore and Lancaster Gate? A Sidney Cooper, however authentic, cannot be hung upon a Morris paper, and a William Hunt would shiver upon the bare walls that are now offered to a Corot or a Whistler. But year by year Messrs. Agnew's private views are, of all picture functions, the most redolent of prosperity; the well-conditioned world still believes in the water-colourists of the 'forties and the 'fifties; and traditions then established, like the sofas and chairs then upholstered in velvets and tassels, seem to endure for all time. And T. S. Cooper is as secure as the Albert Memorial!

E. M.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

SCABBARD GOWNS IN "OUR MISS GIBBS": THE MOST NOVEL DRESSES IN THE NEW GAIEITY PIECE.



Photo, Dorset Street Studios.

"THE TRUANTS" AT THE KINGSWAY: MISS LENA ASHWELL AS FREDA SAVILLE, AND MR. DENNIS EADIE AS BILL CHETWOOD, IN THE REVOLVER SCENE.



THE REVIVAL OF "THE DANCING GIRL" AT HIS MAJESTY'S: MR. TREE AS THE DUKE OF GUISEBURY, AND MISS ALICE CRAWFORD AS DRUSILLA IVES.

THE LIBERTINE DUC DE RICHELIEU AS THE HERO OF A MUSICAL PLAY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



MISS ELLALINE TERRISS AS THE DUC DE RICHELIEU IN "THE DASHING LITTLE DUKE," AT THE HICKS THEATRE.

The new musical play at the Hicks is an adaptation of "A Court Scandal," which, it may be recalled, was produced at the Court Theatre ten years ago. In the original production Mr. Seymour Hicks played the Duc de Richelieu of Louis XV.'s day; now Mrs. Seymour Hicks (Miss Ellaline Terriss) undertakes the rôle.

SCIENCE AND
NATURAL HISTORY

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XLIX,
SIR WILLIAM RICHARD GOWERS,
The Famous Physician.

Our nearest neighbour in respect of its physical state, Mars has always rivetted attention wherever problems connected with the evolution of worlds have been discussed, and the planet is certain to be regarded with a renewal of interest through the publication of the addresses of Professor Percival Lowell under the title of "Mars as the Abode of Life" (Macmillan). It is scarcely necessary to say a foreword regarding Professor Lowell's admirable qualifications for the task of writing a monograph on the subject. He is one of the most distinguished of America's scientific sons. Especially has Dr. Lowell devoted attention to the study of Mars and its history.

There is a suitable and welcome introduction to the book, such as gives the reader a lucid sketch of the birth and growth of worlds; but the leading action of the Martian history is kept closely in view even in the preliminary lecture. For example, we are told of the remarkable smoothness of our neighbour planet. There are no mountains on Mars, and if the order of the roughness of the crust be respected, then our Earth comes first in order, Mars next, and the Moon last. "A Martian landscape," says Dr. Lowell, "would seem to us remarkably peaceful and tame—scenery chiefly noticeable for the lack of everything that with us goes to make it up." That which relates Mars to the earth in one sense is the distribution of land and sea; but while our earth has more sea than land, Mars, on the contrary, shows more land than sea. Originally possessing its own share of



TO DISPROVE THE CON-
TENTION THAT ANY
CANALS ON MARS MUST
BE INVISIBLE TO US.

Professor Lowell meets the argument that even if there were canals on Mars we could not see them, with the reply that narrow lines can be seen from great distances, provided always that their length is greatly out of proportion to their width. The photograph shows Hyde Park as seen from a balloon.



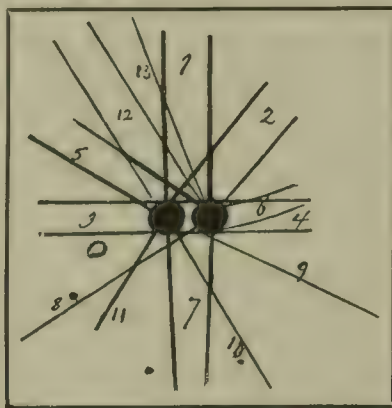
THE TELESCOPE DISCOVERED
BY ZACHARIAS JANSEN,
SPECTACLE-MAKER OF MIDDELBURG,
1608.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS: IS THERE LIFE ON MARS?

PROBABLY no question or problem connected with astronomy has so keenly appealed to the popular intelligence as that which relates to the possibilities of life existing on the planet Mars.

so when our planet became cool enough, life appeared.

Naturally, we look with interest for Professor Lowell's views regarding the famous "canals" of Mars.



OFFERED AS PROOF THAT THE CANALS
OF MARS WERE MADE BY MAN AND
NOT BY NATURE.

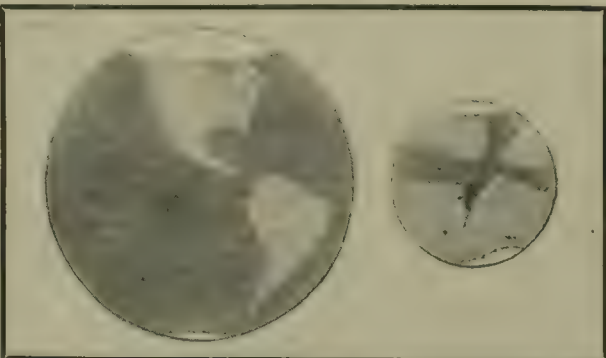
This illustration of the *Luci Ismenii* shows the systematic method in which double canals of Mars enter the twin oases. "The *Lucus Ismenius* . . . consists of two round spots each about seventy-five miles in diameter. . . . Into them converge a number of canals. . . . these things cannot be natural products at all . . . but the artificial product of a mind. . . . To procure this indispensable [water-supply] would be [a planet's] last conscious effort."

Note: The numbers in the diagram are merely an arbitrary scale.



TO PROVE THAT NARROW CANALS ON MARS ARE NOT
NECESSARILY INVISIBLE TO US: ARTIFICIAL MARKINGS OF
THE EARTH SEEN FROM FAR ABOVE.

These lines were first noted in 1877 by Schiaparelli, and ever since have formed matter for endless discussion regarding their nature. Dr. Lowell refuses to regard them as optical illusions. Some of the canals are about 250 miles long; others are 2500 miles in length. Then came the discovery of spots on Mars, about 186 in number. They are "the knots of the canal network," or junctions of the canals. Next was announced the discovery that the canals at certain times appeared to become doubled, "like the twin rails of a railway-track." The doubles, Dr. Lowell says, are features of the tropical area of Mars.



THE EARTH AND MARS COMPARED: THE COMPARATIVE
SIZES OF THE EARTH AND MARS, WITH THE POLAR CAPS
OF BOTH IN THEIR SPRING-TIME.

"Its [Mars] smaller bulk has caused it to age quicker than our Earth, and it has long since passed through that stage which the Earth at present is experiencing."

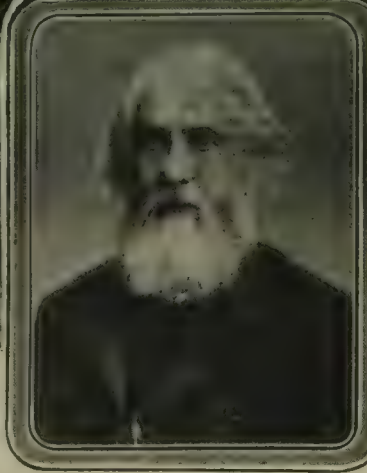


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. L.,
SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS,
The Famous Astronomer.

The changes seen in the canals impress Dr. Lowell's mind that they are seasonal features, and our author's explanation is that the Martian lines are really those of vegetation—plant-lines which vary with the seasons, plant-life waked into renewed vitality by the flow of melted ice and snow. We see in Mars what we see on our earth as regards growth, but "at intervals twice as long, because thus timed to the greater length of the Martian year."

So far, Professor Lowell decides firmly on the presence on Mars of vegetable life, and because Mars possesses water and an atmosphere, we find it provided with two of the essential conditions for the development and maintenance of vitality.



THE FORMATION OF
LANDSCAPE BY NATURE:
AN APPLE SHRUNK TO
SHOW THE EFFECTS OF
CONTRACTION.

"Landscape is simply the sculpturing due to the fashioning cause of planet physiognomy. . . . As the substances composing the mass [of a planet] cool, some of them expand, but most of them contract, and . . . the crust . . . must needs crumple into folds."

The mind naturally turns further afield to the question of the existence on Mars of animal life, and, moreover, to that of the possible development on the planet of intelligent beings—in other words, of creatures of the rank of the human family of Earth's vital belongings. Here the reasoning must be transcendental in character. It might be argued that, given life at all, even in its lowest phases, we should only require evolution to provide us in time with the highest forms. It is a case of arguing from premises that afford a possibility of including intelligence, onwards to the conclusion that a high order of life exists on the red planet. Dr. Lowell argues that if the Polar ice-caps of Mars have to be tapped to revivify its arid wastes, such action must postulate intelligence, with "the primal motive of self-preservation" for an incentive. This view hinges naturally on the assumption that the Martian canals are the work of intelligent beings, who constructed them to save the planet from desiccation. The Martian nations, says Dr. Lowell, "must



THE NORTH POLAR CAP OF MARS AT ITS
LEAST EXTENT.

"Change of itself implies an atmosphere. First of the phenomena to betray this air [on Mars] were the white caps that bonnet the Martian Poles." Professor Lowell believes that the canals of Mars were constructed by the Martians to carry through their land the water from the melting Polar snows.

water, the fluid constituents have been so far absorbed, and this fact indicates another point freely conceded, that Mars is an older planet than our earth—that is to say, it has proceeded further onwards in that pathway of planetary evolution which, beginning in a nebulous mass, ends in a dead moon. Cooling down to a certain extent, our earth was fitted to become the abode of life. Dr. Lowell says, "Life and its domicile arose together," and



THE SOUTH POLAR CAP OF MARS AT ITS
GREATEST EXTENT.

"The position [of the caps], together with their seasonal wax and wane, pointed them out for Polar snows gathered during the Martian winter and melting with the spring." From this cap, as from the North Polar cap, according to Professor Lowell, the Martians built their canals that their barren land might be watered.

have sunk their local patriotisms in a wider breadth of view, and the planet be a unit to the general good."

This book should be read by every intelligent person as opening the doorway to a speculation that becomes fascinating from its very nature, and reveals more than glimpses of the possibilities in the way of vitality that may reign in other worlds than ours.—ANDREW WILSON.

OUR NEW NAVY: TWELVE "DREADNOUGHTS" IN BEING; TWO TO BE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND CROCKETT.



UNDERGOING HER TRIALS: H.M.S. "TÉMÉRAIRE."



COMPLETING FOR SEA: H.M.S. "SUPERB."

It is evident that the British Navy is being kept up to the mark. Of the latest type of war-vessel we have in commission six—the "Dreadnought," the "Bellerophon," the "Indomitable," the "Inflexible," the "Lord Nelson," and the "Agamemnon"; completing for sea are six—the "Téméraire," the "St. Vincent," the "Vanguard," the "Superb," the "Collingwood," and the "Invincible"; in the first stages of construction are two—the "Neptune" and the "Indefatigable." With regard to the other Powers, it may be noted that Germany has launched four vessels of the new type, and has five others in hand; America has launched four, has two a-building, and two more planned; and France has six under construction.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



Photo, Almberg and Preinitz.
INFANTRY TOWED BY CAVALRY: SWEDISH SOLDIERS ON SKIS DRAWN BY HORSEMEN.

It is obvious that, drawn by the cavalry, the infantrymen can advance at a far greater speed than they could if they were unaided. Unlike the Skjörer, the man has no control over the horse that tows him, and is dependent upon the rider of the horse.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
IN COSTUME THAT IS NEITHER NEAT NOR GAUDY: DUTCH WOMEN SKATERS ABOUT TO RACE.

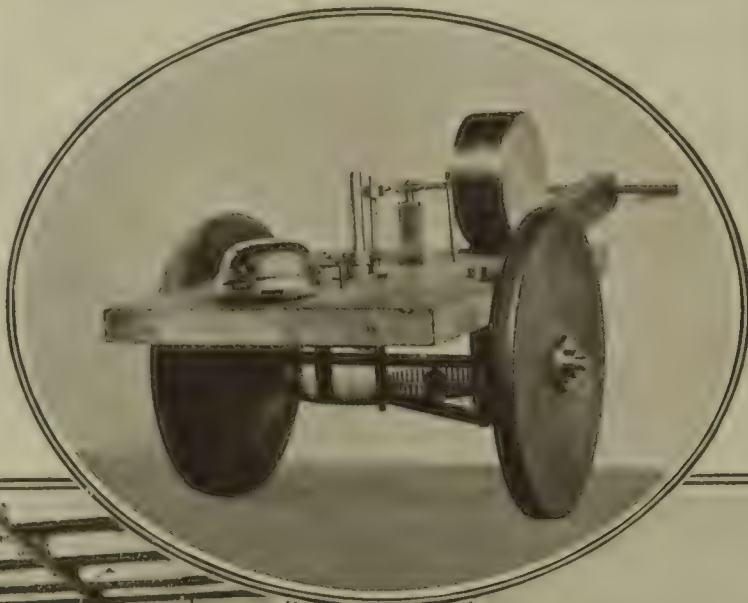
As we note under our large illustration, the costumes in this photograph is that worn on certain occasions by women skaters racing in Holland. That the dress is beautiful cannot be said, but it is evident that it gives the very necessary freedom.



Photo, Almberg and Preinitz.
A FUTURE QUEEN AS SKATER: THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN AT THE NORTHERN GAMES. The Crown Princess was Princess Margaret of Connaught, and her marriage, it will be remembered, took place in 1905. Her Royal Highness was much amused by the games, and herself spent a good deal of time skating.



Photo, Lazarnick.
THE AMERICAN MARATHON-WINNER'S INDIAN BRIDE: THE MOST INTERESTED SPECTATOR OF THE GREAT RACE. Undoubtedly the most interested spectator of the great race between Shrub and Longboat was the Canadian Indian's bride, and it is said that immediately Longboat knew of her presence in the arena he was able to increase his efforts.



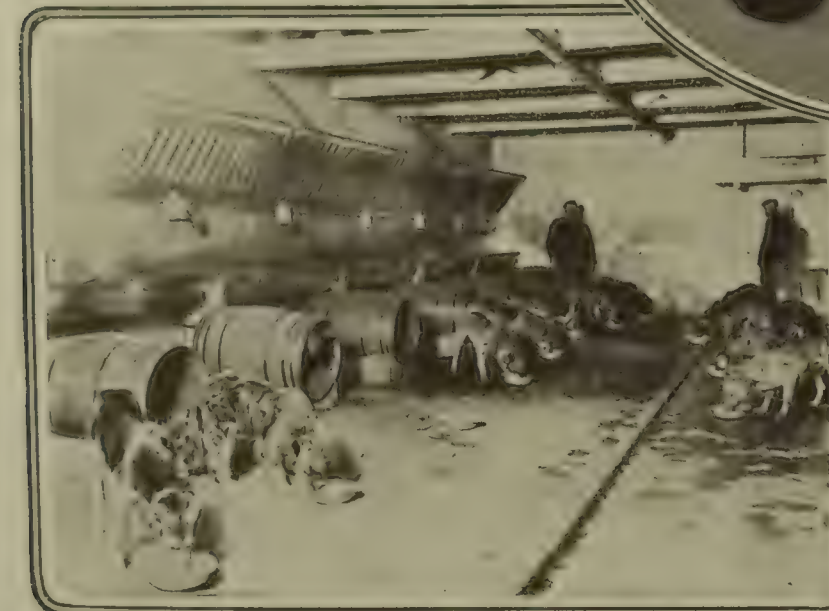
THE "TAXI-CAR" OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY: THE CHINESE MEASURE - MILK-DRUM CHARIOT.

The chariot, a model of which has been made by Professor Bertram Hopkinson, was in use in 1027 A.D. It had two storeys, in each of which was a carved wooden figure of a man who held a drumstick. By an ingenious arrangement, when the chariot had covered 1800 feet, the figure in the lower storey would strike a drum; when it had covered 18,000 feet, the figure in the upper storey would strike a bell.



Photo, Almberg and Preinitz.
ROYALTY IN SNOW-SHOES: PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT AT THE NORTHERN GAMES.

None of those who took part in or witnessed the Northern Games were more interested than the royal party, amongst whom was Princess Patricia of Connaught, here shown in winter shoes of cord.



THE DOG DIOGENES: THE CENTRAL KENNELS OF THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS OF PARIS.

The police dogs of Paris live in the manner of Diogenes—in tubs, and, if they are not cynical, are at all events philosophical. Their curious kennels have their station in an old stable. It has been said that the dogs are of very little use, and that those of them whose business it is to draw drowning people from the Seine as often as not refuse to go into the water. Nevertheless, the police authorities still believe in their powers.



Photo, Jacques.
PAU AS THE CENTRE OF AVIATION: MR. WILBUR WRIGHT, HIS SISTER, PUPILS, AND OTHERS.

Pau is the centre of particular interest just now, by reason of Mr. Wilbur Wright's experiments there and King Alfonso's visit to him. In the photograph (reading from left to right) are Messrs. Blériot and Tissandier, the aeronauts; Captain Lucas Gerardville, special envoy from the Minister of War; Mr. Wright, Mrs. Hart O. Berg, Comte de Lambert, and Miss Kate Wright.

COSTUMES THAT ARE UNKNOWN AT PRINCE'S:

WOMEN SKATERS IN STRANGE RACING GARB,

... Winter Sport in Holland. ...



PAIR-RACING IN HOLLAND: WOMEN SKATING WITH THEIR HUSBANDS IN A MATCH AT LEEUWARDEN.

The costumes of the women competitors are not, perhaps, becoming, but they are certainly workmanlike. In the particular form of match which is here illustrated, the skaters race in pairs, the woman holding her partner's hand in each case.—[DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.]

AN ANCESTOR: THE MAN OF TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

DRAWING BY KUPKA FROM THE SKULL ILLUSTRATED ELSEWHERE IN THIS NUMBER, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.



THE MAN OF LA CHAPPELLE-AUX-SAINTS: AN ACCURATE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PREHISTORIC CAVE-MAN WHOSE SKULL WAS FOUND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORREZE.

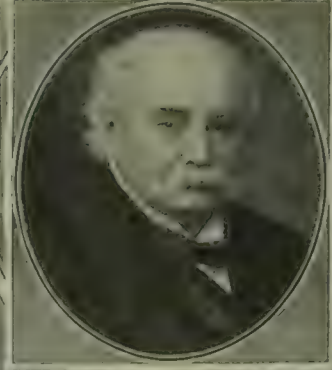
It is not the artist's intention to depict merely a type of prehistoric man, but the actual man whose skull was found recently in the Department of Corréze. Taking the bones of this skull, and recognising to the full the laws of anatomy, Mr. Kupka has covered the bones with the muscles necessary to them; and, still bound by the rules of anatomy, has given the face the expression it must have worn. The remarkable prominence of the superciliary arches, the width of the nose and its flatness, the absence of chin, are all evident in the skull. The man must have been about fifty years of age, was 1 metre 60 in height (about 5 ft. 3½ in.), and could not assume the upright position of the superior races, although his knee-joint, unlike that of the

monkey, was in front, and he was more upright than the ape. His legs were short; he obtained his food irregularly and with difficulty; and could not have been fat. The illustration shows him emerging from the cave that gave him shelter, in which he died, and in which his precious remains were found. With the aid of Mr. Marcellin Boule, Mr. Kupka has reconstructed the scenery in which this ferocious ancestor of ours lived. Our drawing can fairly claim to be the first that has shown with any scientific certainty prehistoric man in his habit as he lived. We reproduce it by arrangement with "L'Illustration," of Paris, to whom the credit of the reproduction is due.

LITERATURE



Boccaccio
The Decameron



MR. NAT GOULD.

Whose new semi-autobiographical book, "The Magic of Sport," is to be published by Mr. John Long.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

everyone can finish "A Dog of Flanders," much as they may admire its fine quality. "Helianthus" (Macmillan) lets the brute creation alone; but it deals hotly with a Southern nation under the heel of militarism. Military rule, colonisation by force of arms, the tyranny of a war-lord—these are the things at which Ouida has fired her ringing shot. Her last stand does her infinite credit, and it ought to recall to the public mind that the world is poorer, now she has passed away, by one picturesque and moving writer. The royal round peg in a square hole

"Helianthus."

Cruelty and oppression always stirred Ouida to the depths. She was obsessed by the thought of them—in some of her books to a very distressing degree, as readers found who were as sensitive as herself. Not

everything that mattered, until he fell in love with a country clergyman's daughter, and the truth rushed out at him. Prince Saleh, grown to manhood, returned to his native country, to find how little and yet how much of the Malay remained in him. The tale is a serious indictment of well-meaning administrators who meddle with alien peoples. It is the condemnation of the cocksure. The officials who ruined poor Saleh's chances of happiness in this world and the next stood for an Imperial policy; and, as Jack Norris says, "May God forgive us for our sorry deeds and for our glorious intentions!" Yet that such a book could be written by an Englishman, with so large a charity and so much insight into the Eastern mind, is in itself something tangible to set against its own record of a failure.

"The Forbidden Boundary."

Mr. Clifford's line is national humility in the presence of the great racial puzzles. Mr. Putnam Weale, who has written some very clever stories in "The Forbidden Boundary" (Macmillan), keeps

closer to the individual example; he makes his point, but he is, perhaps, more imaginative, and certainly less didactic. His stories are exactly what short stories ought to be, apart altogether from the lessons they inculcate. The title one concerns itself with the fate of the white man who marries the Eastern woman. He is denationalised by his union, because the women who entice men across forbidden frontiers are of necessity Delilahs. Bantrew "knew all this, as well as many other things": Mr.

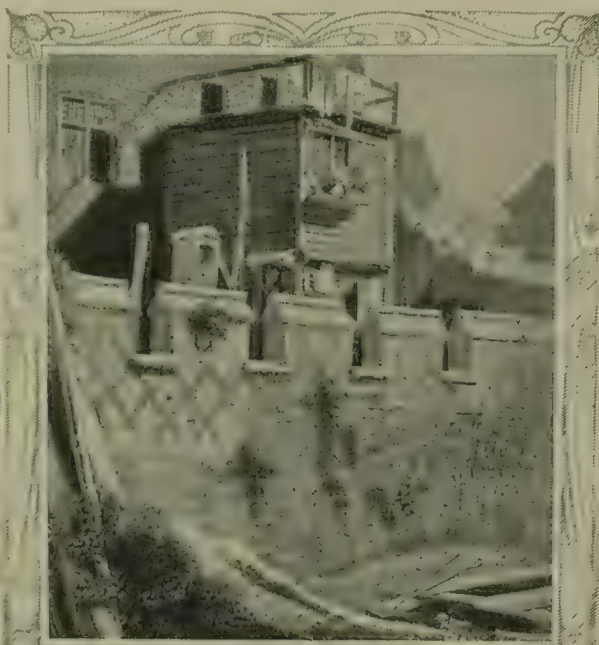
Weale details the things he knew, and, as he says, they were curious. Bantrew crossed the boundary, but



LORD LISTER.

The publication of whose "Collected Papers" is announced by the Oxford University Press.

Photograph by Barraud.



SKIRTING THE CHURCH IN WHICH OLIVER CROMWELL AND ELIZABETH BOURCHIER WERE MARRIED; A FRAGMENT OF LONDON WALL, AS IT STOOD IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. GILES', CRIPPLEGATE.

This was the most perfect part of London Wall standing in 1793. The battlements have since been taken down, and a brick wall erected; but part of the old wall, with the base of a tower, is still to be seen. The City wall was first built in 306 A.D., destroyed by the Danes in 839, repaired by King Alfred in 886, and by Edward IV. in 1477. In the church . . . the marriage of Oliver Cromwell with Elizabeth Bourchier took place on August 22, 1620.

From an Etching by J. T. Smith, 1793.

"OLD LONDON," ILLUSTRATED.

Reproductions from Mr. Walter L. McNay's "Old London," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Alexander Moring (The De La More Press).

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



WHERE IZAAC WALTON ACTED AS LINEN-DRAPER; OLD HOUSES IN CHANCERY LANE.

An example of the grotesque bracketed fronts and projecting storeys of Edward the Sixth's time. The house was pulled down in 1799. From its roof some cherubs, contrived by students of the Temple, flew down and presented a crown to Queen Elizabeth when she was on her way to the City. In the house on the left Isaac Walton carried on business as a linen draper in 1624.

From an Etching by J. T. Smith.

in "Helianthus" deserved as much commiseration as his father's unhappy subjects, and there the book has a note in common with Mr. Hugh Clifford's new study, which is another examination of the psychology of Princes.

"Saleh." "Saleh" is a tale introduced by Blackwoods as a sequel to "Sally," a book that attracted a good deal of attention not long ago. "Sally," the little Malay Prince who was sent to England for his education, assimilated it so thoroughly that he grew to think himself English in



THE REAL GRUB STREET OF THE IMPECUNIOUS AUTHOR; SWEEDON'S PASSAGE, GRUB STREET.

This house was one of the oldest standing in London in 1791. It had a curious projecting wing, containing a winding staircase. Sir Richard Whittington and Sir Thomas Gresham were said to have lived there. The ballad-monger on the left is Joseph Clinch, who wrote a ballad on Dick Whittington about 1770. Grub Street is now Milton Street.

From an Etching by J. T. Smith, 1791.

he returned again—with bloodshed. There is something haunting about the tale, as there is about "A Missionary of Empire." You can learn more about the yellow man from this handful of stories than from most books of travel, and in "Loot" you can learn something about the white man (out of Europe) too. That is how Mr. Putnam Weale writes—he tells you a grim episode, holding you spellbound, and lo! when he has done with you there is a root idea, probably not at all flattering to your British soul, planted upon you—whether you like it or not. He has power, in short; and he uses it.



THE BUILDING IN WHICH JUDGES WERE ALSO PROSECUTORS; THE EAST END OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE AND THE "STAR CHAMBER."

From the time of Henry VIII. until 1834 the Commons sat in St. Stephen's Chapel (said to have been founded by King Stephen), which stood at the south end of Westminster Hall. Between it and the House of Lords was the Painted Chamber. In the buildings to the right of the picture the "Star Chamber" was formerly held.—[From an Etching by J. T. Smith, 1805]

"THE POOR WIDOWS AND FAMILIES WHO HAVE LOST THEIR BREADWINNERS":

CONSOLING SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTER AT THE WEST STANLEY COLLIERY.



1. WORDS OF CONSOLATION FROM MEMBERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

2. THE FIRST MAN RESCUED: WILLIAM GARDNER, WITH HIS PONY (ALSO SAVED.)

3. SISTERS OF MERCY COMFORTING WOMEN.

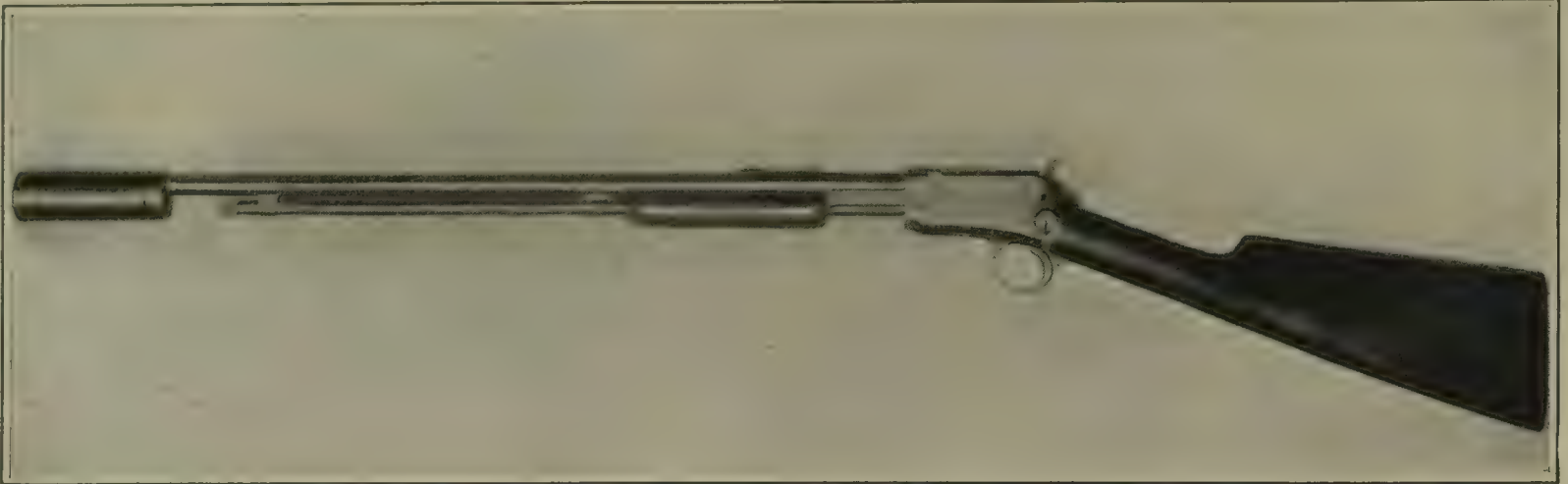
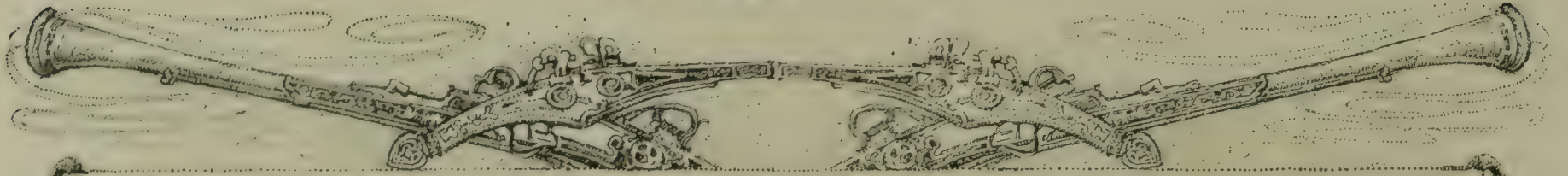
4. "TRUST GOD": THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ADDRESSING THE CROWD AT THE PIT-HEAD BEFORE LEADING THEM IN A RECITAL OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

5. THE VIGIL OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH: WAITING FOR NEWS AT THE PIT-HEAD.

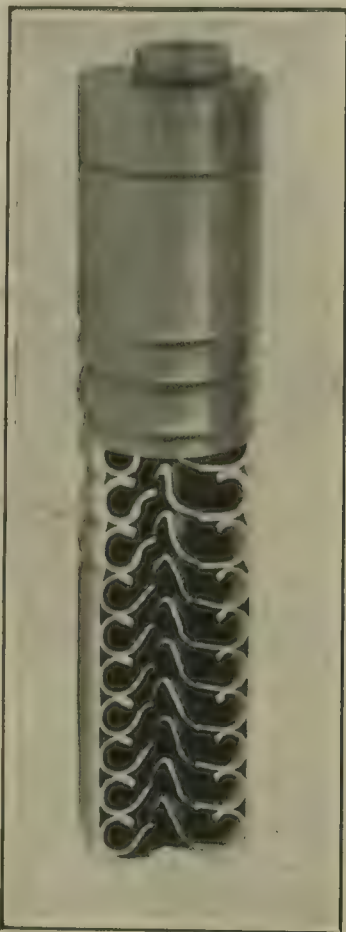
6. "BRING UP THE DEAD": A RESCUE-PARTY ABOUT TO DESCEND INTO THE MINE.

The third explosion that has taken place in the Durham Coal Fields in two years occurred last week in the West Stanley Pit. At the time of the disaster 184 men were in the workings, and it is feared that there has been a loss of 168 lives, though it is just within the bounds of possibility that one or two more men will have been rescued by the time these illustrations appear. Many have done all that in them lies to console those who have lost relatives and friends. The King and Queen wired their condolences; and in the Queen's message occurred the following: "The Queen wishes to express her deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with the poor widows and families who have lost their breadwinners in this terrible colliery disaster, and trusts help may be sent from on high to bear this crushing blow." The Bishop of Durham and Mrs. Moule went early to the pit-mouth, and much work was done by the Salvation Army and by Sisters of Mercy. "Bring up the dead" was the cry that greeted every rescue party.—[PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 3, AND 6 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; OTHERS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

THE GUN THAT SILENCES ITS NOISE-PRODUCING GASES: THE MAXIM SILENCER.



A RIFLE FITTED WITH THE SILENCER THAT RENDERS IT NOISELESS, AND DOES AWAY WITH THE RECOIL.



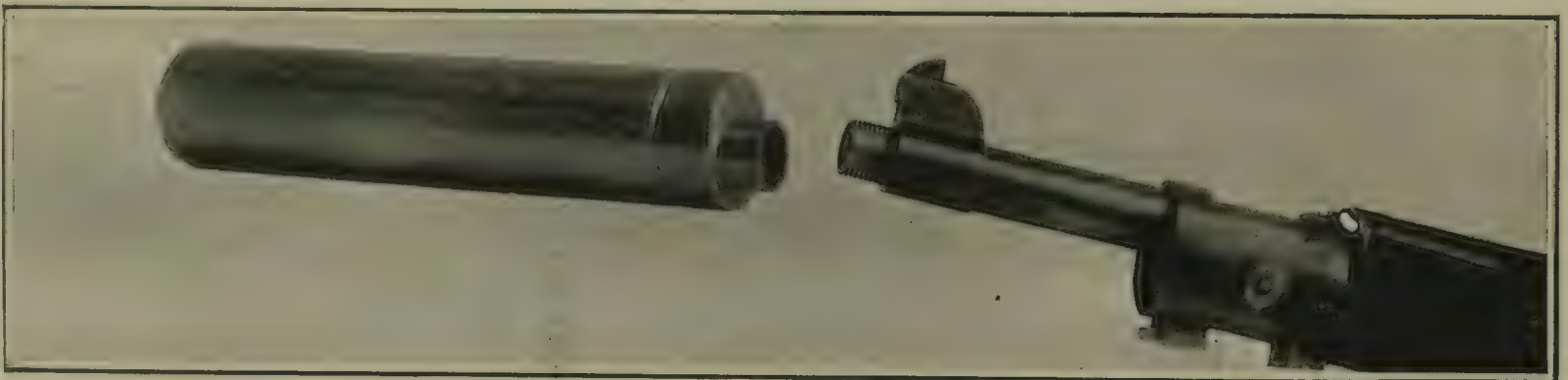
A SECTION OF THE SILENCER, SHOWING THE TURBINE-LIKE FLANGES THROUGH WHICH THE EXPLODED GASES CAN ONLY ESCAPE SLOWLY.



MR. HIRAM PERCY MAXIM, THE INVENTOR OF THE GUN-SILENCER, FIRING A RIFLE WITH THE SILENCER ATTACHED, TO PROVE THAT THE ONLY SOUND MADE IS THE LIGHT CLICK OF THE HAMMER, AND THAT THERE IS NO RECOIL.



MR. HIRAM PERCY MAXIM, THE INVENTOR OF THE NEW SILENCER, WHICH IT IS CLAIMED ENABLES A RIFLE TO BE FIRED WITHOUT NOISE.



ABOLISHING THE NOISE OF GUN-FIRE: THE NEW SILENCER, SHOWING HOW IT MAY BE UNSCREWED FROM THE GUN.

Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim has invented a gun-silencer that, if it lives up to the tests it has already passed, is likely to revolutionise warfare. The device not only makes guns noiseless, but practically does away with the recoil. Describing his invention, Mr. Maxim said: "The exploded gases are made to whirl about in my silencer, and cannot escape suddenly. How is this whirl acquired? Simply reverse the process in a turbine engine. The bullet passes through the top part of the silencer, through an aperture about one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the bullet itself. The gases following (which make the noise by suddenly expanding in the air), expand into the turbine-like flanges in the interior of the device, and they are discharged slowly instead of with a rush, with the result that there is no noise whatever. The 'pull' of gases to get out of the 'silencer' takes up the gun's recoil almost completely."

FATE AT THE BOTTOM OF A JUG : THE DRAW FOR THE WATERLOO CUP.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Enniskillen. Col. J. M. McCalmont.

The Duke of Leeds.

The Earl of Sefton.

Mr. Hartley Bibby.



BEFORE THE DOGS' DERBY: DRAWING THE NUMBERS OF COMPETITORS IN THE WATERLOO CUP FROM A JUG.

After the banquet held on the eve of the Dogs' Derby and attended by the heads of the coursing world, the jug is brought in. In it are slips containing numbers that represent the competing dogs. As each slip is withdrawn, it is handed to whoever may be announcing the names of the dogs, and the company learns that such-and-such a dog will meet such-and-such a dog in the first course; and so on till the end. There is nothing particularly interesting about the jug from an artistic point of view, and its chief claims to be out of the common rest on the facts that it is old and unusually deep. The draw this year took place in the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool.

MATRIMONIAL OR DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE? THE MEETING OF THE BOY KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL; AND KING ALFONSO WITH MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.



THE QUEEN-MOTHER OF PORTUGAL KISSING THE KING OF SPAIN ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR MADRID.



KING ALFONSO INTERESTED IN THE BOOTS OF A PORTUGUESE SOLDIER.



THE BOY KINGS KISSING ONE ANOTHER GOODBYE AT THE VILLA DE VICOSA.



ON THE MACHINE ON WHICH HE DID NOT FLY—BY REQUEST OF HIS QUEEN, THE KING OF SPAIN AND MR. WILBUR WRIGHT ON THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE AT PAU.



KING ALFONSO CONGRATULATING MESSRS. ORVILLE WRIGHT AND WILBUR WRIGHT.



THE KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL ARM-IN-ARM AT THE VILLA DE VICOSA.



MISS KATHERINE WRIGHT DESCRIBING HER FIRST FLIGHT TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

Various reasons have been given for the meeting of the boy Kings of Spain and Portugal. Some have it that they discussed the question of a defensive alliance between their countries; others that their chief object in coming together was that they might make arrangements for mutual support in case of revolutionary risings either in Spain or Portugal. A third party has it that the Kings met to talk over the marriage of King Manuel, and it is said that it is not unlikely that his Majesty's engagement to Dona Maria del Pilar will be announced before long. Dona Maria is a first cousin of the King of Spain, and a daughter of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria and the Infanta Maria de la Paz. At Pau, King Alfonso showed the keenest interest in the Wright aeroplane. He had wished to be the first Sovereign to fly, but promised his Queen that he would not make an ascent on the machine. Therefore, he was content to watch flights, and, sitting at Mr. Wright's side, to have the invention explained to him in detail.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BENOLIEL, NUEVO MUNDO, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND HALFTONES.]

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE COURSING YEAR: THE WATERLOO CUP.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE DOGS' DERBY.



1. THE RUNNER-UP: SUCH A SELL.

2. DR. MELLISH (SITTING) AND MR. J. E. DENNIS, JOINT-OWNER (WITH HIS BROTHER) OF THE WINNER, DENDRASPI.

3. DENDRASPI, THE WINNER OF THE CUP.

4. MR. G. FOYLE FAWCETT AND MISS RUTH FAWCETT.

5. DENDRASPI, THE WINNER.

6. MR. AND MRS. BLANE.

7. THE EARL OF SEFTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COURSING CLUB.

8. BATHING THE FEET OF SUCH A SELL AFTER THE FINAL COURSE.

9. RUBBING DOWN DENDRASPI AFTER THE FINAL COURSE.

10. SIR ROBERT JARDINE, MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COURSING CLUB.

11. MRS. BATT MILLER, THE DUKE OF LEEDS, AND THE COUNTESS OF ENNISKILLEN.

12. MR. R. A. BRICE (JUDGE) AND MR. J. HARTLEY BIBBY, HON. SEC. OF THE NATIONAL COURSING CLUB.

13. THE GREAT CROWD THAT WITNESSED THE FINAL AT ALT CAR.

14. LORD SEFTON AND MR. BIRKBECK.

The Waterloo Cup was won by Dendraspis. Such a Sell being the runner-up. Dendraspis was first known as Garry Moor, and under that name ran at Plumpton. Under his later name, he ran through the chief All-Aged Stake on the Hornby Castle Estate of the Duke of Leeds, winning the Added Cup. He has been out three times this season, always with success. He was bred by the late Mr. T. Graham, at Stone Rigg, near Carlisle. [PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND TOPICAL.]

NIAGARA FALLS FETTERED BY THE FROST; AND A PALACE OF ICE.



1. STILLED BY THE HAND OF THE ICE KING: NIAGARA FALLS
IN A FROZEN STATE.

The famous Niagara Falls ceased falling a week or two ago, their waters stilled by ice. The cataract was dammed by a wall of ice that stretched from Goat Island to the American bank, and 200 feet across the Canadian Channel. The American Falls were dried up, save for a tiny stream in the centre; the Horse-Shoe Fall had less than half its usual volume; and the whirlpool was rendered almost motionless. Our photograph shows not this recent freezing, but a previous freezing.

2. A CASTLE THAT WOULD MELT BEFORE THE SUN. BUILDING THE
GREAT ICE PALACE FOR CANADA'S WINTER CARNIVAL.

Montreal has just been the scene of a great winter carnival, Canada deciding to hold this fête again after a lapse of ten years. Some 100,000 people took part in the carnival and winter sports, and the Ice Palace on Fletcher's Field was stormed by 2000 snowshoers. The Palace had a wall 200 feet in length, and called for the use of 250,000 cubic feet of ice. One of its towers was 190 feet high. At night it was illuminated by thousands of fairy lights.

'The Allenburys' Diet

Diet in Health and Sickness

Ceteris paribus in a good constitution, health is largely a matter of careful diet, and regular habits. Physiologically, man, as an animal, is constructed to eat a mixed diet, consisting of a proper proportion of lean meat, fat, and cereal, together with fruits and vegetables.

The internal economy of the body is so regulated that certain proportions of proteid and fat, from the meat, etc., must be taken with the corresponding amounts of hydro-carbons—from cereals—to maintain the weight, and produce the necessary energy for the day's work. It is the duty of the physician to direct these proportions, and to indicate in detail the particular articles of diet best suited for the individual.

The machinery of digestion and assimilation is a complex one, and, like all delicate structures, is easily put out of gear by improper use. The human digestive apparatus is designed to deal with foods of a soft structure, easily broken down and dissolved, and will no more deal with hard, overcooked materials than a mincing machine will with the materials usually consigned to a stone-crusher.

Thus the dieting in Health means the consideration of these primary principles—

- I. The kind of foods.
- II. The relative proportion of these foods to one another.
- III. The amount of these foods which constitute a normal meal.

Dieting in disease is complicated by the fact that some portion of the human machinery is out of order, which must be rested, restored, and stimulated by appropriate modifications of the normal meal.

It may, however, be said at once that most people habitually transgress one or more of the three primary principles given above. For this eventually, sooner or later, they will pay the penalty, and the digestion may become disordered, or even diseased.

The conditions of present-day civilisation are such that the occupations of the mind crowd out the duties that man ought to pay to his body in the matter of muscular exercise and fitting rest. The matter of dieting has become, therefore, for the highly civilised European, much more difficult than for his progenitors of the Middle Ages.

He eats more, but has less appetite; he works harder, but sleeps less; he comes of a weakened stock, and would be weakling himself were it not for the fact that existence demands a greater attention to the problems of food. The evolution of dietary has led to the production of many varieties of prepared foods, one of the best being

'The Allenburys' DIET

This product contains the proper proportion of proteid, fat, and carbohydrate in a condition of perfect assimilability.

It thus fulfils the fundamental principles of diet previously enunciated.

The "Allenburys" Diet is prepared from pre-digested full-cream milk and whole wheat, presented in the form of a powder, and preserved in hermetically sealed tins. The addition to the food of a proper amount of boiling water is alone needed to produce a cup of hot, delicious, satisfying, and easily digested nourishment.

Not only is the Diet physiologically perfect as regards digestibility, but it is

absolutely free from noxious germs, which so often and so easily derange the inner man.

Whilst the "Allenburys" Diet is very acceptable whenever a light and easily digested nourishment is desired, a few directions in which it has been found of especial value are indicated below.

Mental & Physical Fatigue.

When the energies are overtaxed, digestion fails, and the appetite flags, the "Allenburys" Diet should be taken to restore the waning powers of assimilation. A partially pre-digested food is a healthy stimulus to a weakened digestion, and soon enables more solid nourishment to be taken with comfort and advantage.

Many men and women work late at business or at pleasure, and to ensure sleep often have recourse to the pernicious "nightcap" of an intoxicant.

A cup of the "Allenburys" Diet the last thing is a true "nightcap." It gives the stomach something simple to digest, and thereby promotes quiet and refreshing sleep. It is so easily prepared with a little boiling water that it commends itself at once for this purpose.

Convalescence.

Often in convalescence or semi-invalidism some light form of nourishment is required between meals without overloading the stomach or overtaxing the digestion. To this end the "Allenburys" Diet is designed, and forms a delightful beverage.

Advancing Age.

The aged, whose powers of digestion are diminishing, and who cannot eat sufficient at the last meal of the day to stay them through the night, require, on retiring to rest, a warm cup of easily digested food. Numerous communications to the firm show how much the "Allenburys" Diet is appreciated by those in advancing years, and, once begun, it is seldom left off during their latter days.

To Ward off Colds.

At the present time it is recognised that the common cold is due to the infection of the nose and breathing-passages with various micro-organisms. These, however, will not get in and colonise if the general resistance of the body can be properly maintained. In cold, inclement weather, hot, nourishing possets are not only welcome, but necessary. A hot drink of the "Allenburys" Diet sustains, nourishes, and contains much heat-producing material.

When Travelling.

It is often difficult for travellers, except on trains de luxe and in well-appointed liners, to obtain, when required, hot, nourishing food. A hot bottleful of the "Allenburys" Diet, in a Thermos flask, is better far than any concoctions of beef-tea, or even soup. It contains more nutriment, and is far more digestible. It should always be taken when children are of the party.

Nerve Troubles.

For neurasthenia, when the nerves are shattered and the sufferer losing ground or weight, rest, and a diet largely composed of milk, is usually ordered. No

one knows better than the physician the difficulties of an exclusive milk diet. The "Allenburys" Diet supplies a need in this direction. It has a marked effect in strengthening and giving tone to the disordered nerve-centres, and is a reliable form of nourishment which does not cause the slightest difficulty in digestion, but even aids the assimilation of other food.

In the group of nerve storms known as nervous headaches, food is often badly tolerated, and the tendency to nausea and vomiting very distressing. Sufferers from these headaches can often retain a small cup of the Diet when milk is rejected.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

The "Allenburys" Diet is invaluable in dyspepsia. Not only is the food pre-digested, and so easy to digest, but its very presence in the stomach stimulates the assimilation of other light forms of food. In severe dyspepsia, the Diet will be retained and assimilated without pain when all else fails. The "Allenburys" Diet can often be used as the staple food for old people, in the place of bread-and-milk and the ordinary forms of farinaceous food, such as cornflour or arrowroot.

In Fever—and After.

In fevers, where the lining of the stomach is usually irritated by the toxins eliminated from the micro-organisms infecting the body, the "Allenburys" Diet is a most useful addition to the necessarily limited spoon diet.

In convalescence, where light food is required, and generally it is found necessary to give light nourishment between somewhat scanty meals, the "Allenburys" Diet should not be forgotten.

For Young Children.

Young children always require a milk and farinaceous preparation during some portion of the day. It is as necessary to vary the diet of children as of adults. Monotony of food means very soon loss of appetite; and loss of appetite entails a weakening of the digestive power. Unless a due secretion of saliva is produced, the gastric juices, which are secreted in response to the entrance of saliva into the stomach, are not poured out, and finally, if the latter does not take place, the further secretions by the pancreas in the duodenum are not carried out. Mothers often forget that, for these reasons, a child's food should be nearly as varied and appetising as that of a grown-up person. The "Allenburys" Diet, therefore, should not be omitted from the nursing-table as a frequent and nourishing beverage.

For Ill-Nourished Babies.

Infants who have reached the age of six months, and yet are backward in their digestion, frequently are incapable of properly digesting and assimilating the ordinary milk farinaceous preparations, and even such a particular food as the "Allenburys" Malted Food, made with cow's milk, is sometimes found to be too strong. The "Allenburys" Diet has been given in many such cases, and it has invariably been found that the result has quickly shown itself in a rapid gain in weight and complete tolerance of the new diet.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that experience has shown that the "Allenburys" Diet is the ideal food in all the ages of man.

'The Allenburys' DIET

Is a pancreatised food made from fresh full-cream milk and whole wheat. Being partially pre-digested during manufacture, it is very easy of assimilation, and provides an ideal and nourishing food for the Invalid and Convalescent, or whenever a light article of diet is required. It is very pleasant in taste, and can be taken by the most delicate. The addition of boiling water only required.

Sold in tins at 1/6 and 3/- each, by Chemists.

'The Allenburys' Milk-Cocoa

(PANCREATISED)

A delicious and easily digested beverage for general consumption both in health and sickness. It contains milk, is partially pre-digested, and can be made in a minute with boiling water only.

Sold in tins at 2/- and 3/6 each, by Chemists.

'The Allenburys' Milk-Food Chocolate

A nourishing and pure sweetmeat for children. It contains one-third of its weight of fat, and is an easy way of giving this essential constituent of a perfect dietary to young children.

In packets at 1d., 3d., and 6d. each, of Chemists.

A FREE TEST

To the Readers of "The Illustrated London News." This Coupon will bring a Sample of

'The Allenburys' Diet, Milk = Cocoa

AND

Milk-Food Chocolate

If 3 penny stamps are enclosed for postage.

Name

Address

I.L.N., Feb. 27, 1909.

Send Coupon to
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.,
Lombard Street, London.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Royal Automobile Club, through its Touring Committee, is doing very valuable work on and about our roads in the best interests of automobilists. At present the emissaries of the Club are engaged in sign-posting the Watling Street, a great highway which, over much of its length, has, by reason of its falling out of use as a main carriage-road, been greatly neglected. Parts of it have become mere cart-tracks, though if these could be restored they would aid in making this grand old road a magnificent trunk motor-highway. But local folk are hard to move in the matter of road-undertakings which tend to the convenience of motorists—indeed, some of the rural wise-acres have actually done their best to throw obstacles in the way of the erection of these much-needed and most convenient sign-posts.

The price of petrol must, of course, vary to some extent, by reason of the cost of carriage; but in any one locality it should not differ at most more than a penny per gallon. Nevertheless, when an automobilist purchases petrol, and does not inquire the price until after it has been turned into his tank, he will frequently find it a penny or twopence per gallon dearer than he either expected it or ought to pay. Petrol can be bought by the traders from the big oil companies to retail at twenty-five per cent. profit, and that should be sufficient. If the wholesale people, like the Shell Motor Spirit Company, the Anglo-American Oil Company, and so on, insisted that each of their customers should expose in his windows the current price of petrol per gallon every day, a good effect would be produced. In nearly every village in France, the various brands of petrol are exposed on the footpath, with the price per *bidon* marked plainly upon them.

Whether our over-lords and rulers make obligatory the carriage of a speed-indicator on motor-cars or no, there is no gainsaying the fact that the presence of a correctly registering reliable speedometer and distance-recorder is a greatly added joy to the driving of a car. Not long since I made a long day trip on one of the new 30-h.p. six-cylinder Napiers, in sooth a delightful car, and on the dashboard found one of the "Jones" speedometers, which did yeoman service for Mr. S. F. Edge

Upon no subject does the automobile public require direction more than upon that of the selection of car-lamps, both head, side, and tail. Realising this, the Royal Automobile Club prepared a trials scheme, and submitted a draft to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. This body, doubtless influenced by certain lamp manufacturers and agents concerned, has thrown cold water upon the suggestion. Nevertheless, I am glad to see that the R.A.C. feel that so desirable

a trial is too important to the individual purchasing motorist to be so cavalierly discounted, and they have returned to the charge. Should the society still permit their hearts to be hardened by a few lamp-makers and agents, there are ways and means of holding trials of lamps, without entry by makers or agents. And in the case of a further rebuff, the Club will not be doing its duty unless it arranges that such trials are held as quickly as may be.

Automobilists generally must have read the findings of the coroner's jury at Staines, in the matter of the fatal accident caused by Mr. Stanley Brotherhood's car near Staines the other day, with satisfaction, though everyone will sincerely regret the fate of the poor little boy who so suddenly and unexpectedly dashed across the road in front of the car. It is certain, however, that until steps



Photo. Bolak.

DRIVEN ON LAND AS A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IS DRIVEN THROUGH THE AIR:
A MOTOR-SLEIGH WITH A PROPELLER.

in his brilliant twenty-four hours' drive at Brooklands. I was particularly impressed by the extreme steadiness of the speed-marking pointer, the uncertain quivering so frequent with the majority of speed-indicators being entirely absent in this case. Careful tests with a stop-watch on known and proved miles, at various speeds from ten miles per hour upwards, proved beyond question the reliability of this well-made instrument. Its prices range from four to thirty guineas, and Messrs. Markt and Co., of 6, City Road, Finsbury Square, E.C., are the agents.

are taken at school and at home to impress little children very seriously with the terrible danger of dashing across the road in front of vehicles, such lamentable accidents are bound to happen from time to time. Surely it is possible to teach these little ones that they are always safe if they keep at the side of the road, no matter which side they are on or what is approaching. The care of itself upon the highway should be a part of the child's daily lesson.



THE OPEN-AIR LIFE.

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LADIES' PAGE.

IN the Woman's Palace at the Franco-British Exhibition, the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women had a stall at which to give away or to sell printed information, and this was so great a success that the Committee have decided to open a permanent dépôt for the same purpose. It is intended to have on show and sale pamphlets and publications which deal with the work open to women of the educated classes, and societies to promote their benefit. The premises are near Mudie's, in Oxford Street, and the list of societies whose publications may now there be obtained is a striking testimony to the wide field of women's interests. There are included societies for assisting emigration; for training nurses, Bible-women, and health visitors; for teaching lace-making, cookery, gardening, and economics; and for social work, such as the Parents' Education Union, the Women's Industrial Council, and the Church of England Women's Help Society. Any information needed as to most agencies for helping educated women to get work can therefore be obtained at this new Bureau.

A pretty incident is the gift of £100 towards building a new home for the Young Women's Christian Association at Hampstead by a lady who states that it is "a thank-offering for the years of faithful service of her cook," who is one of the oldest members of the local branch. The scarcity of old family servants nowadays is one of the most unfortunate signs of the times. As was observed in a recent lecture at the Women's Institute—"It was they who handed down the best traditions of the domestic arts, cookery, laundry, and keeping of a house; they who knew how to cook, bake the bread, iron and starch, and nurse the sick; and they taught their arts to the young servants, and often to the young mistresses. The old nurse taught the children nursery games, and fired them by her imagination. The rarity now of those who serve one family fifty or sixty years ought to remind us how great is our debt of gratitude to those who have passed away." Any circumstance or custom that can assist us in re-making or keeping such life-long voluntary devotion in servants is greatly to be welcomed. I have often urged legacies to good servants who have served long and faithfully, and this new idea to give honour before her fellows to the worthy worker is equally to be commended.

What will the woman of a century hence wear? It was one of the questions discussed by Mme. Melba recently in the course of giving her opinion as to the results of the wider outlook for women. "Woman will always be woman," said the great singer; and thence she opined that a woman will always love her home, and care about her looks. "Freak fashions will die out," the speaker prophesied, "but there will be graceful sweeping effects, fine colour harmonies, and daintiness of manner and speech, while the greater use of



AN ADVANCED FASHION.

A swathed lace under-robe veiled in cream satin, which is held in place by a couple of jewelled ornaments.

her intelligence will spiritualise her face." I discussed this opinion with a lady doctor, a woman fashion-artist, and a woman of business, and we all agreed

that the working woman of the future is more likely to establish for herself a severe and strictly rational dress, while about her work at all events. Mme. Melba is a working woman too, of course, but the character of her profession protects her from wind and weather; she does not know, as the rest of us do, what it means to have to go out about one's business in rain and snow and storm; to do serious work that needs steadiness of eye and hand, or a brain on the alert to observe and remember and reflect in the midst of rush and noise, and how desirable it is then to be not fretted by needless constrictions or weights or any sort of inconveniences of attire. For my part, I think the woman of the future will have a working dress and a playing dress as distinct and different as are now, for instance, a Judge's robes from his shooting-suit. We are, in fact, well on the way to this arrangement already, for a trim but quite loose and simple tailor-made coat and a short skirt are steadily kept in fashion year after year for wear on the occasions that demand such a costume, while we are none the less devoted to grace and colour in our ever-fluctuating fashions for evening wear or for smart day occasions. Women will always be women, as Mme. Melba reminds us, and will love daintiness and adornment when circumstances allow.

Every year Court trains grow more and more exquisite, not to say elaborate, for certainly this is not an age of simplicity. The most artistic dressmakers are now getting wonderful effects by colour contrasts between the train itself and its lining. One of heliotrope velvet with almost silvery high-lights lined with a deep, rich blue, suggestive of an Eastern sky after nightfall; another of pale pink lined with the deepest rose; a third in a tender tone of blue over shot grey and green, were all evolved from the fertile mind of one of our leading *modistes* for the recent Court. Another truly magnificent specimen was of ivory-white velvet, made up over shimmering gold tissue, the gleaming material being turned up to form a deep band all round the edge. The line of juncture with the velvet was concealed by a fairy-like embroidery of blossoms in every pale and delicate shade imaginable, touched up by gilt threads. A train worn by a young, pretty girl, was of blue satin covered with simple white spotted net, the ample folds held down here and there by clusters of forget-me-nots.

Even the bright days of spring and summer have their drawbacks—one being the unpleasant prominence given by the searching sunshine to any little spot or blemish of the skin. Fortunately such disfigurements can be rapidly done away with, if we only care enough about our looks to take the small degree of trouble. By the use of "Antexema" a soft and blooming complexion is soon gained—a very necessary adjunct to the full enjoyment of new spring hats and frocks. As a certain remedy for all skin troubles, "Antexema" should find a place upon every toilet-table.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," AT THE HAYMARKET.

THE Haymarket has become the natural home of eighteenth-century comedy, and it seems only part of the fitness of things that "She Stoops to Conquer" should be revived at that house. One welcomes Goldsmith's play the more readily because Sheridan is apt nowadays to usurp all the honour and the popularity of old comedy to himself. And, after all, it is only one side of the century of Fielding and Sterne and Smollett that Sheridan shows us—the side that is confined to fashionable society and its pleasures and scandals in town or watering-place. Whereas there was a breezier, heartier side, in which country squires and roadside adventures and the village ale-house played their parts. It is into this more open-air atmosphere of the England of a century and (nearly) a half ago that Goldsmith carries us in "She Stoops," and it is to what, on the whole, may be considered more characteristic types that we are introduced in this comedy. Comedy it is, but with a tendency towards farce which an actor trained in the old traditions, as Mr. George Giddens has been, is a little apt to over-emphasise. Still, we could ill spare his Tony Lumpkin—it has become a classic performance on our

stage, and therefore it is wisely retained in the present Haymarket revival. Perhaps by association with his Tony, Miss Beatrice Ferrar's Miss Neville, another familiar impersonation, seems made a little too broadly comic—too much of a minx and a madcap, too little of a young lady disposed to vapours and petulance. And

It is curious to see beside them colleagues of so modern a school as Mr. Robert Loraine and Miss Ethel Irving. Mr. Loraine rattles through his part with the most genial energy, differentiates nicely between the young Marlow who can talk dashing to a barmaid and the bashful suitor who can scarcely summon up a sentence to address to the Squire's daughter, and he even manages the speeches of sentiment with fervour. But put him beside Mr. Giddens's Tony, and the pair seem to belong to different ages altogether. Miss Irving, again, as Miss Hardcastle, is bewitchingly arch and demure, or will be when the actress's first-night nervousness has worn off; but she has not got those little tricks of business, those old-comedy mannerisms, which we have been taught to regard as essentials. It is a moot point whether we should not do better to set them wholly aside.

"THE DASHING LITTLE DUKE," AT THE HICKS.

Out of the story of "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," that was presented at the Court Theatre years ago as "A Court Scandal," Mr. Seymour Hicks has shaped a neat libretto for an operetta,

which, with the aid of a dainty score provided by Mr. Frank Tours, and the personal charm of Miss Ellaline Terriss as she is decked out in the lovely garnish of a boy, ought to give the style of piece to which it belongs a new vogue. The actress has the assistance of a first-

(Continued overleaf.)



AN IMPROVED "DREADNOUGHT": THE BATTLE-SHIP "BELLEROPHON," WHICH HAS JUST BEEN PLACED IN COMMISSION FOR SERVICE IN THE HOME FLEET.

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DRAWN BY A. B. CULL.

again, Mrs. A. B. Tapping rather overdoes the humours of Tony's fond mother, Mrs. Hardcastle; while, by way of compensation, Mr. Holman Clark has too thin a manner for that hardly treated raconteur, the Squire. But all these players adopt more or less the old lines.



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"THE HIGH BID," AT HIS MAJESTY'S (AFTERNOON THEATRE).

There is a pleasant literary flavour about "The High Bid," a play of Mr. Henry James's which forms the chief item in the Afternoon Theatre Society's new bill, that may be held to excuse its lack of most of the qualities expected of drama. So exquisitely does Mr. James turn his phrases, so happy are his strokes of wit, so cleverly does he catch the trick of modern conversation, which deals in hints and evasions, using words as a sort of shorthand, and answers the underlying thought rather than the remark actually made, that he puts a sympathetic audience such as he had at His Majesty's last week under a spell by the mere grace and aptness of his dialogue. But a price has to be paid for this. Playgoers must be content to forego action, intrigue, plot - development, interaction of wills, and at the same time the sharper and more clear-cut kind of characterisation. Mr. James's scheme contains but five figures of any prominence. The story is one of nothing more than love at first sight, and though there are occasional interruptions, in the shape of questions from groups of sightseers who come to inspect the show house and its treasures, the

play resolves itself into a series of duologues between the fair American and the quiet Englishman, the issue of which is apparent at their very first meeting. They dally with one another, they say good-bye and linger, they

the vivacity of Miss Gertrude Elliott, who has never acted with brighter intelligence than in the part of this frank and susceptible widow, "The High Bid" makes a pleasing, if very light entertainment. Not too many opportunities fell to Mr. Forbes Robertson as Captain Yule. But the actor, nevertheless, manages to suggest the sort of atmosphere that is needed—of leisurely ease and refinement.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA," REVIVED AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

It is said that Mr. George Alexander believes that we are on the eve of a romantic revival in connection with the drama, and he has had the courage to back his own prophecy by reproducing Mr. Rose's version of the most popular of modern romances, "The Prisoner of Zenda." Mr. Anthony Hope has had many imitators, but none have equalled him, none have shown quite his "panache," and though his novel is far superior to the play founded on it, the extravagant love-story of Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll still gets across the footlights at the St. James's, so prettily is its artificiality masked by the graces of fine diction. Mr. Alexander's performance in the double rôle of king and lover is too familiar to call for fresh expressions of praise. His new Flavia, Miss Stella Campbell, has distinction and yet ingenuousness of

style, and strangely recalls her mother at times in pose and intonation. The other members of the cast are all thoroughly satisfying.



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depart only to return. Meantime, Mr. James so over-refines his elaboration of character that the outlines are blurred. Still, thanks to its dialogue, and thanks also to

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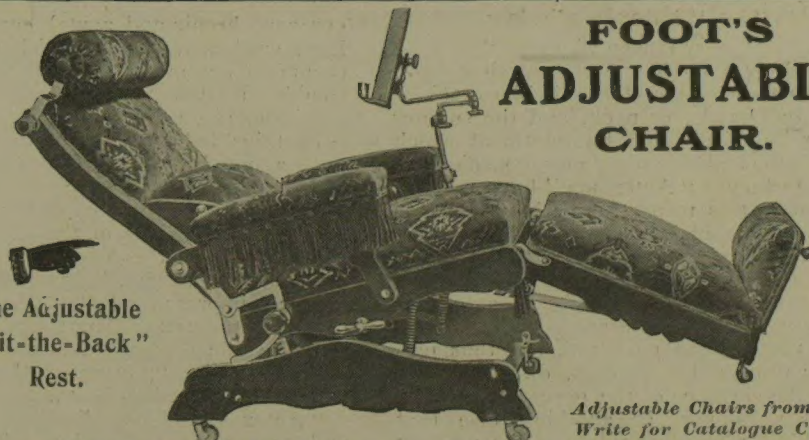
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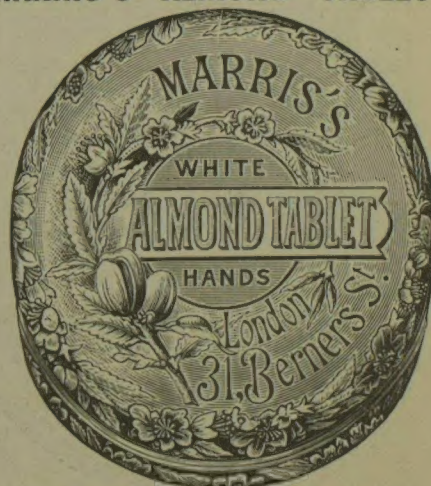
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MUSIC.

THE fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society was directed by Signor Mancinelli, who was for so long a popular conductor of the Italian Opera at Covent Garden. His appearance at an Orchestral Concert seemed a little unfamiliar, and he was not quite at his ease in conducting the Burmeister arrangement of Chopin's Concerto in F minor, of which Godowsky played the solo part. This may very well be due to the fact that the arrangement is not a familiar one, or that the player's *rubato* is excessive, nor could Burmeister's be quite an agreeable arrangement to those who are satisfied with the Polish master's music as he wrote it. We may presume that the conductor is among the purists.

Signor Mancinelli conducted Beethoven's C minor symphony with great directness and simplicity, never falling into the popular and vulgar habit of diminishing one effect in order to emphasise another at its expense. He kept the balance of the work throughout.

Mr. Arthur Hervey, the gifted musician who was for so long the chief critic of the *Morning Post*, introduced his charming tone-poem, "Summer," to the Philharmonic Society, and showed that it is still quite possible to write effective and appealing music without disregarding the grammar of composition or humanity's weakness for clear, melodic outline.

Of Godowsky it is not easy to write, for he is a man of many moods. When he interprets a classic he does so with a sincere appreciation for the work and a subordination of himself which some of his younger brethren among the virtuosi would do well to copy. When he plays show-pieces he exploits them for all they are worth, and something more. The Paganini Variations of Brahms is a piece that comes almost within the category of show-pieces, and the pianist's first recall produced another. As an interpreter, Godowsky is second to none; as a virtuoso, he is not more disagreeable than most; but, whatever his faults, we wish that his appearances in London were more frequent.

The Hampstead Conservatoire Orchestra, directed by Mr. René Ortmans, gave a very interesting concert last week. Miss Dorothy Bridson was the soloist, and played Bach's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in E. Mrs. Henry Wood sang to her husband's accompaniment, and the orchestra played Mr. Benoit-Hollander's new "sinfonietta" for strings, a charming composition, the work of a master of his medium, and a man gifted with scholarship and imagination. Mr. Ortmans has done splendid work for the Hampstead Orchestra, whose playing would do credit to many a professional organisation.

A new pianist, of marked attainment, made her debut at the St. James's Hall on Feb. 17. Miss Jenny Meid, who was assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Harold Bernard, made a favourable impression on her audience. She possesses artistic intelligence combined with breadth and vigour of style. Miss Meid's playing is both emotional and intellectual.

CHESS.

F RUPHLER (St. Gall, Switzerland).—White plays very well, but Black's game can scarcely be called chess. After the second move, he never once even stumbles on a decent defence. Much obliged, but we dare not print such a contest.

L WILLIN MOORE (Ushaw College).—If Black play 1. R to B 5th, we see no mate to follow.

SORRENTO, F R GITTENS, EUGENE HENRY, H J M, FIDELITAS.—Your problems are severely marked for insertion, and shall appear in due course.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3370.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

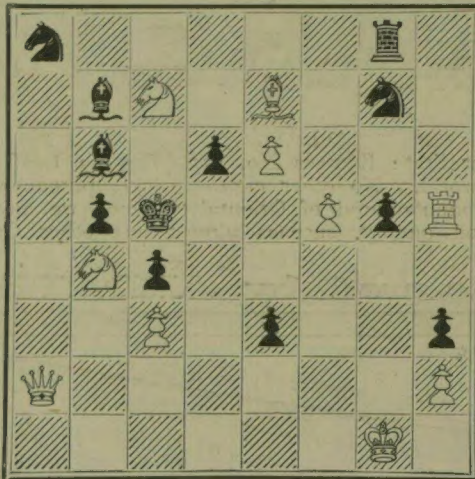
WHITE
1. R to Q Kt 3rd
2. Q to B 5th
3. Mates

BLACK
K takes R
Any move

If Black play 1. Kt to B 7th (ch), 2. R takes Kt, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3382.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following game is taken from Dr. Lasker's own Chess Column. As we read his letter, it was between Messrs. SOLDATEN and JANOWSKY on the one side, and Messrs. LASKER and TAUBENHAUS on the other.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Messrs. S. & J.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th

3. P to Q B 3rd

4. B to Q B 4th

5. B takes P

6. Kt to B 3rd

7. P to K 5th

8. Kt to K 2nd

9. Castles

10. B takes Kt

11. Kt takes B

12. Kt to Q 5th

13. R to K sq

14. Q to R 5th

15. Kt to B 7th

BLACK (Messrs. L. & T.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P takes P

3. P takes P

4. P takes P

5. B takes P

6. Kt to K 5th (ch)

7. Kt to K B 3rd

8. Q to K 2nd

9. Kt to K 5th

10. Kt takes Kt

11. B takes B

12. Castles

13. Q takes P

14. Q to Q 3rd

15. P to Q B 3rd

WHITE (Messrs. S. & J.)

16. Q to R 6th

17. Q takes Kt

18. Q takes R P (ch)

19. Q to R 4th (ch)

20. R to K 7th (ch)

21. Q to Q 4th (ch)

22. Q to R 8th (ch)

23. R to K sq (ch)

24. Q to K 5th, mate

The game may be skittles, but is most enjoyable chess.

BLACK (Messrs. L. & T.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P takes P

3. P takes P

4. P takes P

5. B takes P

6. Kt to K 5th (ch)

7. Kt to K B 3rd

8. Q to K 2nd

9. Kt to K 5th

10. Kt takes Kt

11. B takes B

12. Castles

13. Q takes P

14. Q to Q 3rd

15. P to Q B 3rd

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

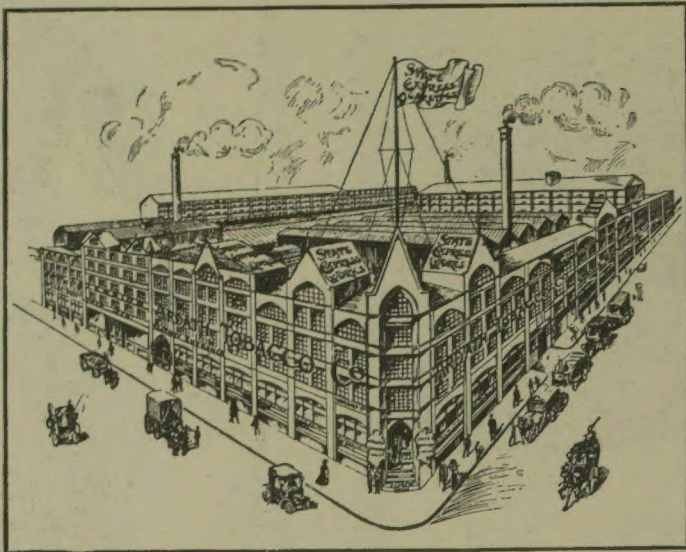
THE will (dated Nov. 28, 1906), with a codicil of Sept. 21, 1907, of **BARON AMHERST OF HACKNEY**, of Amherst, Kent, and Valeure, Var, France, who died on Jan. 16, has been proved by Lord William Cecil and Evelyn Cecil, the value of the estate being £67,457. Lord Amherst directs the executors to pay off any remaining incumbrances on the Megginch Estate, Perth, belonging to his son-in-law, Captain Malcolm Drummond; and he releases his daughter Lady William Cecil from the payment of any money given or advanced to her for the development of the family estates. The property at Valeure he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his six daughters. His daughters, the Hons. Sybil, Florence, and Margaret Tyssen-Amherst, are to have the use and enjoyment of his property near Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, and on the decease of the survivor of them it is to go to the eldest son of Lady Cecil who shall not succeed to the Amherst Estate. Subject to legacies to executors and grandchildren, he leaves the residue to Lady Cecil.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1901) of **MR. FRANK TAYLOR**, of Bucknalls, near Watford, head of the Sandycroft Foundry Company, Hawarden, who died on Dec. 24, has been proved by Robert Taylor, a brother, and Reginald Potts, the value of the property amounting to £253,732. He bequeaths 2000 shares in the said foundry company to his brother Sydney; 1000 shares each to his brothers Edgar and Robert; £500 and the household effects to his wife; all interest in racehorses held jointly between them to John W. Churton; £500 each to the executors; £100 each to five godchildren; £200 to John Day; and £150 to William Kelly. All other his property he leaves to his wife for life and then as she may appoint to his children.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1907) of **MR. JAMES MARKE WOOD**, of the Towers, Ullet Road, Liverpool, merchant and shipowner, who died on Dec. 27, has been proved by his widow and John Hope Simpson, the gross value of the estate amounting £1,043,734. The testator gives £250,000 in trust to pay the income to his wife during widowhood, and subject thereto to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild for granting pensions and annuities to eligible persons according to the rules and regulations thereof. He further gives £10,000 each to the Seamen's Orphan Institution and the Blue Coat Hospital, Liverpool; £5000 to his daughter; £50,000 to his manager, James Robert Broadfoot; £5000 to James Hope Simpson; £10,000 to his uncle Benjamin William Simpson; £1000 each to Catherine Elizabeth Wodehouse, William Palgrave Wood, Horace Walker, and Thomas Stainton; legacies to servants, and the residue to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Edward Dixon, Stanley Place, Chester . . . £57,487
Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Newbridge, Wolverhampton . . . £53,249
Mr. George Hardman, 213, Chestergate, Stockport . . . £52,765
Mr. William Ormond, Croft Road, Wilts . . . £49,821

Owing to an increasing demand for their "State Express" cigarettes, the Ardath Tobacco Company have been obliged to extend their premises at the corner of Worship Street and Paul Street, Finsbury. They are also placing on the market a Turkish brand of the "State Express" cigarette, at six shillings per hundred, which will be a boon to smokers who prefer that variety.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Pan-Anglican offering has now been carefully allocated. The largest separate gift, £50,000, goes to India, "with a preference for all kinds of educational work." Next come China and Japan, with £35,000 and £30,000 respectively. South Africa, and West, East, and Central Africa receive £24,000 each. Canada obtains a total of £60,000, including earmarked contributions, and Australia £27,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited Cambridge on Feb. 13, and took part in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the St. John's College Mission. He spoke of the immense changes in social thought effected by Maurice and Kingsley, and foreshadowed the new policy that must follow when pioneer work is replaced by self-governed development. The Bishop of Southwark and Sir Lewis Dibdin were among the other speakers.

The voluntary offerings of the Church of England have increased during the past year by more than half a million. In 1907 there was a falling-off of £300,000, following one of £60,000. The offerings for 1908—the year of the Pan-Anglican Congress—wipe out the deficits of the two immediately preceding periods. Every fund has improved, in some cases by very substantial sums. Especially remarkable is the increase in the sum voluntarily subscribed for the erection and fitting of churches.

The new Archdeacon of Manchester is the Rev. John Charles Wright, Rector of St. George's, Hulme. The *Guardian* remarks that the merits of the new Archdeacon have been long known to the Bishop of Manchester, who was a Fellow of Merton when Canon Wright was an undergraduate there. Since his appointment to a Canonry of Manchester Cathedral in 1904, Canon Wright has been Chaplain to the Bishop for the lay-readers of the diocese.

Father Waggett's lectures at Cambridge have attracted crowded congregations during the present month. He has dealt in a learned and yet popular style with many scientific problems. On the question of heredity he was especially interesting. He remarked that there is nothing in modern biological research which makes against moral responsibility, save for those who already accept a mechanical view of the universe.

The Archbishop of York has been visiting Hull, and attended a reception at the Town Hall given by the Mayor. Many of the chief Nonconformists of Hull had the pleasure of meeting the Archbishop, whose speeches and private "talks" were greatly appreciated.

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